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T H E
M E D I C A L
P O C K E T - B O O K.

Containing a short but plain Account of the
SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, and METHODS
of CURE, of the DISEASES inci-
dent to the HUMAN BODY:

Including such as require

SURGICAL TREATMENT:

Together with the

VIRTUES and DOSES of MEDICINAL
COMPOSITIONS and SIMPLES.

Extracted from the best AUTHORS,
And digested into ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

By JOHN ELLIOT, M. D.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. JOHNSON, No 72, St. Paul's Church-
Yard. MDCCCLXXXI.

1781

23918



T O

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FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF
PHYSICIANS AT LONDON AND
EDINBURGH;

AND OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON
AND PARIS, &c. &c.

THIS WORK
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS FAITHFUL

AND DEVOTED

HUMBLE SERVANT,

*Newman-street,
Aug. 12, 1781.*

THE AUTHOR.

E R R A T A.

Page 10, line 10, for *escard* read *escord*. Page 36, line 21, for *cupiri* read *cupri*. Page 110, line 13, for *sup-puration* read *separation*. Literal errors of less moment the reader will easily correct.

P R E F A C E.

TH E advantages of a publication of this kind to the practitioner in medicine, are ('tis presumed) too obvious to need enumeration; I shall, therefore, only premise a few necessary observations relative to the work itself.

I. The doses of medicines, &c. are set down as for adults; and therefore, the prescriber will easily vary them for other ages. For example, children of two years old may, in general, take about a third part of the doses for adults, or a little more; and so in proportion for other ages, the *constitution* being also considered,

II. Where it could conveniently be done, I have mentioned the intervals at which the medicines are to be repeated: but these may be varied at the prescriber's discretion. For brevity's sake I have, in many places, used the word *frequenter*; by which I would have it understood, that every three, four, six, eight, &c. hours are meant, according to the exigency of the case.

III. When any particular indication is to be answered, the *classes* (as cathartics, diuretics, astringents, &c.) may be referred to; under which heads, as many of the compositions and simples as were judged necessary, are arranged.

IV. The limits assigned to the work would not admit of *formulæ*; nor do I think them by any means necessary. The doses of all the articles usually administered

ministered are set down ; and I will not suppose, that there is any medical practitioner, who cannot give directions for making them into draughts, boluses, or other forms that may be required. The vehicles should be either perfectly innocent, (as *aq. pura*, *fyr. simp.* &c.) or of similar virtues with the medicines to be given. And if two articles of the same virtues (cathartics, for example) are employed, it scarce need be mentioned, that the dose of each must be proportionably less. It may be added, that ingredients of a volatile nature should be given in a liquid form, lest their virtues exhale ; very nauseous ones should, if convenient, be given in the form of pills or boluses.

V. In the alphabet I have, for the most part, made use of English names ; or at least, have referred from those where technical ones are employed.

This

This work was drawn up originally for my own use, and in the course of practice, I have found it very convenient to refer to occasionally. It was the opinion of those medical Gentleman who saw the M. S. that it would be equally useful to others, and this was my motive for making it public.

If the plan of the Work be approved, any alteration that may be judged proper, will be made in a future edition. If it assists the practitioner's memory in matters already known (at least till he has leisure to consult larger works, where necessary) my design is answered.

J. E.

A G U E.

SYMPTOMS. The fit begins with cold shiverings; a small quick pulse; pain in the back and head; nausea. To these succeed great heat and fever, which terminate in sweats. The urine during the fit, pale, clear, and without sediment; but in the interval, turbid, with a copious sediment of a reddish colour.

In the *Quotidian Ague* the fit returns once in a day.

In the *Tertian*, every other day.

In the *Quartan*, the intermission is of two whole days.

TREATMENT. First give an emetic, and afterwards a gentle cathartic. If the intermissions are not regular, saline febrifuges should be administered till that objection is removed; then give the bark, in substance ʒj. every two hours during the intermission, adding tinct. theb. or other astringent if it runs off by stool. If the stomach will not bear the powder, give it in decoction, infusion, or the extract in pills. Pulv. fl. chamæm. chalybs. rad. serp. virg. elix. vitr. acid, or the like, may be added according to circumstances.

The repetitions may be less frequent after the fit has been missed once or twice. Vit. cærul. gr. ss. dissolved in ℥j. of proof spirit, and given before the fit, has succeeded in some desperate cases.

A L K A L I N E S.

Sal tart. sal absinth. sat vol. ammon. sal. c. c. vol. gr. v. ad ℥j. Sp. vol. am. sp. sal ammon. sp. C. C. gut. xv. ad ℥j. See also *Absorbents*. To be given occasionally to destroy acidities in the stomach, &c.

A L L U M.

Astringent, gr. iv. ad ℥ss. Externally astringent and cooling.

A L O E S.

Cathartic and anthelmintic ℥ss. ad 3ss. Emmenagogue gr. v. ad x. bis die. Externally applied, *Vulnerary*.

A L T E R A T I V E S.

See the preparations of mercury and antimony. Any medicine that works a cure gradually, by correcting the patient's habit of body, may be called an alterative.

A N A S A R-

A N A S A R C A. See *Dropfy*.

A N E U R I S M,

Or an enlargement of an artery, (known by its pulsation.)

TREATMENT. Bleeding, and proper evacuations; with low spare diet. Lead may be bound down pretty tight on the part. If these fail, recourse must be had to the operation of tying it above and below the tumour.

A N G I N A G A N G R E N O S A,

Or putrid sore throat.

SYMPTOMS. Giddiness in the head, alternate heat and cold, and at length, after some hours, constant great heat: sometimes vomiting or purging; pains in the head; eyes inflamed and watery, as in the measles; anxiety, faintness, sore throat, with florid colour; or else, a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour, surrounded with red. On the second or third day the face, neck, breast, and hands swelled, and as if erysipelatous; an efflorescence of many small red piniples sometimes appear on the arms and other parts. The throat sloughs, ulcerates, and is very painful. Offensive taste, and delirium towards night.

TREATMENT. Avoid bleeding and evacuation, gentle sudorifics excepted; and purgings should be checked. Give first a gentle emetic, then medicines with contrayerva and conf. cardiac; or decoction of bark. Gargle, or rather syringe the throat with decoct. pect. cum rad. contray. to which, vinegar, myrrh, and honey of roses may be added. If the sloughs do not separate, touch them with a rag dipped in a mixture of mel. ægypt. ʒj. and ʒij of the preceding gargle; or gargle with water acidulated with sp. of salt. To restore the patient give bark and elix. vitrioli, with proper strengthening diet.

A N I S E E D S.

Carminative gr. iv. ad gr. xv. or in infusion ad ʒiv.

A N O D Y N E S.

Opium crude or extr. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. ij. tinc. theb. gut. x. ad xl. or more, syr. e mecon ʒj. ad ʒss. elix. pareg. gr. xx. ad ʒjss. ther. andr. & conf. dam. ʒss. ad ʒj. philon. Lond. ʒss. ad ʒss.

A N T H E L M I N T I C S. See *Worms*.

S T. A N T H O N Y ' S F I R E. See *Erysipelas*.

A N T I-

A N T I M O N Y *prepared.*

Alterative gr. v. ad 3℥. bis die.

A N T I S P A S M O D I C S.

See *Musk* and its *Julep*. Opiates, and the nervous medicines.

A P H T H Æ. See *Thrush*, and *Fever Aphthosæ*.

A P O P L E X Y.

SYMPTOMS. A sudden privation of sensation, and voluntary motion. The face red, and bloated; the mouth commonly open; the pulse strong and quick, especially at first; respiration strong, and attended with snorting.

TREATMENT. Bleed freely, and apply cupping-glasses to the head, neck, or between the shoulders; strong clysters and cathartics; blisters should be applied to the back and legs, and sinapisms to the feet. Medicines of the warm nervous kind, as castor, valerian, camphire, assafoetida, and volatile salts, should frequently be administered.

Authors distinguish between a *sanguineous* and *pituitous* apoplexy: The first arising from a turgidness of the vessels of the brain; the last, from serous matter in the ventricles. In the

latter case, emetics of the antimonial kind are serviceable, though often hurtful in the former; bleeding should also be prescribed with caution in the latter. A soft, mild, and opening vegetable regimen is prescribed for patients subject to the sanguineous, and a contrary one, with exercise, for such as are recovered from a pituitous apoplexy.

A P P E T I T E *Canine.*

TREATMENT. If an acid in the stomach be the cause, vomit, and give testaceous powders, magnesia, or alcalis. If worms, give anthelmintics. If it be natural, or proceeds from other causes, oils, fat meats, and broths, milk, and flour diet will be proper. Also opiates; smoking tobacco is likewise of service.

A P P E T I T E, *Loss of.*

TREATMENT. If the stomach be foul, give a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha; and if necessary, a gentle cathartic also. If it proceeds from relaxation, the bitters, chalybeates, or bark, with or without elix. vitriol. If acidity and wind abound, join *sal alferib.* with the bitters. Sena, rhubarb, tart. solubil. or other laxatives, may occasionally be employed if necessary.

ASCITES.

A S C I T E S. See *Dropfy*.

A S S A F Œ T I D A. See *Gum*.

A S T H M A.

SYMPTOMS. A difficulty of breathing, attended with wheezing; it returns at intervals; is preceded by disinclination to motion, loss of appetite, oppression, flatulency, and frequent eructations. At length, the cheeks become red, the eyes prominent, and there is such an anxiety and sense of suffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect posture, and can scarce speak or expectorate. If he happens to sleep he snores much; at the height of the fit is desirous of cool free air; sweats about the neck and forehead; coughs up a little frothy matter with great difficulty; no fever; pulse extremely small and weak; urine pale and copious; as the fit abates, an expectoration of mucus; the urine becomes higher coloured, and deposits a copious sediment.

TREATMENT. During the fit bleed, if age or weakness do not forbid; blister between the shoulders, or at the pit of the stomach; the body should be opened with gentle cathartics; then give the pectorals and expectorants,

joined, if necessary, with antispasmodics and sedatives.

A S T R I N G E N T S.

Alum gr. iij. ad xij. pulv. e succin. c. gr. v. ad
 ℥j. tinct. rosar. ℥j. ad ij. elix. vitrioli acid gut.
 x. ad xx. vitriol. alb. gr. ij. ad v. colcothar
 gr. iij. ad ℥ss. sacch. saturn. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad j. See
 also *Corroborants*. For the bowels in purg-
 ings, &c. ext. lign. camph. gr. v. ad ℥j. alum,
 elect. card ℥ss. ad ℥jss. rhab. torrefact gr. v.
 ad. xv. Ripe acid fruits, as currants, sloes,
 &c. are also good.

A T R O P H Y.

SYMPTOMS. A nervous consumption, or wast-
 ing of the body; without fever, or other hec-
 tic symptoms.

TREATMENT. This must be varied according
 to the cause. If the appetite and digestion be
 bad, give a gentle puke, and afterwards the
 bitters with steel. If scrophulous, the steel
 with bark. If worms be the cause, anthel-
 mintics. If lues venerea, mercurials and de-
 coct. sarsaparil. If hysterics or hypochon-
 driacs, join chalybeates with pil. gummos, or
 other medicines of this class. If profuse eva-
 cuation, as fluor albus, the bark, chalybeate

waters, farsaparilla, and exercise. If attended with scurvy, the scorbutic juices, vegetable acids, and bark. If asthmatic symptoms appear, the squill preparations, or other pectorals and antispasmodics, and blisters. Diet, however, must assist medicine in the cure; which, where nothing forbids, should be of the soft, nutritive, and strengthening kind, and easy of digestion; as milk, calves feet, and other jellies, &c.

A T T E N U A N T S.

Alcalis (which see.) Chalybeates. See *Flor. Mart.* and *Deobstruents*, *Mercurials*, see *Calomel*, &c.

B A L S A M of Capivi.

Corroborant, diuretic, gut. x. ad xxx.

B A L S A M of Guaiacum.

Gut. xx. ad 3j. for rheumatic complaints, foulness of skin, gleet, &c.

B A L S A M Lucatellus's.

℥j. ad 3j. for dysenteries, or coughs.

B A L S A M of Sulphur.

Gut. iv. ad ℥j. for coughs and asthmatic complaints.

B A L S A M *of Peru.*

Gut. iv. ad xv. for nervous complaints and headaches, gonorrhœas, asthmas, &c.

B A L S A M *of Tolu.*

Gr. v. ad ʒj. for coughs, &c.

B A L S A M *Traumatic.*

Gut. x. ad xxx. for inward wounds, bruises, or coughs; externally for cuts.

B A R K.

Febrifuge, corroborant, stomachic, antiseptic ʒj. ad ʒj. several times in a day, decoction, or extract in proportion.

B A R K *of Pomegranets.*

Astringent, stomachic, in decoction ʒj. ad ʒij. *frequenter.*

B A R K *of Lemons and Oranges.*

Stomachic, in infusion ʒj. ad ʒij. bis die.

B A U L A U S T I N E *Flowers.*

Astringent, ʒss. ad ʒss. or in decoction.

BEARING DOWN. See *Procedentia*, and *Prolapsus*.

B E N J A M I N.

Gr. iv. ad xv. as a pectoral and asthmatic.

B I T E S

B I T E S *and* S T I N G S *of venomous animals.*

TREATMENT. To those of small insects, as gnats, bugs, wasps, &c. apply spt. C. C. milk, oil, honey, or vinegar; to that of the viper, its own fat, spt. C. C, or ol. amygd. foment, poultice, and bleed, if inflammation require; and give milk inwardly, with theriaca, sal C. C. or other antidote. For the rattlesnake's bite, give a spoonful or two of juice of plantain or horehound, and apply a tobacco leaf steeped in rum to the part.

B L A D D E R *inflamed.*

SYMPTOMS. Acute burning pain, and tension in the part; with fever, frequent inclination to go to stool, and constant desire to make water.

TREATMENT. As directed for *kidneys inflamed.*

B L E E D I N G *external.*

Apply the *styptics* mentioned under that word. Bleed at the arm, purge, and give cooling medicines if necessary,

B L E E D I N G *at the Nose.*

TREAT as in *Bleeding external*; vinegar, or other styptic, may also be snuffed up the nostrils, or cotton plugs, dipped in them put up.

B L I G H T. See *Erysipelas*

B L O O D, *Spitting of*, or *Hæmoptoe*.

SYMPTOMS. A cough and short respiration attends. If the blood coughed up appears florid, liquid, and frothy, especially if the patient be consumptive, it argues a rupture of some vessel in the lungs; is attended with pain if occasioned by a fall, or bruise.

TREATMENT. Bleeding, laxatives, and styptics; as tr. rosar. tr. styptic, alum, bark, bals. traumat. pulv. e succin. c. nitre, and occasionally an opiate; the feet bathed in warm water; a slender cooling diet, and no exercise.

B L O O D, *Vomiting of*.

SYMPTOMS. There is no cough when the blood comes from the stomach; a sense of weight and oppression precedes the vomiting; the stomach is often distended; the blood of a darker colour than in an *hæmoptoe*.

TREATMENT. As in the preceding case; small doses of vitr. virid. calcin. are efficacious in this, and also in a rupture of a vessel in the intestines, and a consequent *discharge of blood by stool*.

BOILS.

B O I L S.

TREATMENT. They are to be ripened with proper poultices or cataplasms ; opened, digested with basilicon, &c. and healed with cerat. epulot. or the like. If fungous flesh appears, take it down with red precipitate, or other proper escharotic. Alteratives and edulcorants, with corroborants, if necessary, should be given internally.

B O R A X.

Emmenagogue, diuretic, gr. v. or x. Externally to aphthæ.

B R E A S T S *inflamed.*

SYMPTOMS. A few days after delivery the breasts sometimes feel uneasy, or painful, and swell, the milk stagnating.

TREATMENT. Gentle purges and cooling diaphoretics. Apply diachylum plaisters, or empl. saponac, warm cloths, or the like, to the parts, and to the axillæ. If inflammation, foment, and poultice with bread and milk. If suppuration, continue to poultice, and let it break of itself ; after which, digest with poultices or otherwise, and cicatrize.

If fever appears during the inflammation, treat it as directed for *fever (milk.)*

If

If the breasts are merely hard, fomentations, poultices, and oil rubbed over them, are best.

B R U I S E S. *See Contusions.*

B U B O. *See Venereal Disease and Abscess.*

B U R N S. *See Scalds.*

C A C H E X Y. *See Dropsy.*

TREATMENT. Sal diureticus, squills, or other diuretics; cathartics; then chalybeates, bark, &c. with proper exercise.

C Æ L I A C P A S S I O N.

SYMPTOMS. A purging, or discharge of aliment indigested, and somewhat like chyle, with wasting of the body.

TREATMENT. An emetic; stomachic, binding, and warm strengthening remedies; as bitters, spec. arom. philon. Lond. extr. lig. camp. opium, elect. e scord, creta, &c. with proper diet.

C A L A M I N E.

In collyriums for inflamed eyes; and in ointment as a cicatrizer.

C A L A M U S.

C A L A M U S .

Aromatic, gr. v. ad xv.

C A L O M E L . See *Mercury*.

C A M P H I R E .

Diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, gr. iij. ad 3℥. or more.

C A N C E R .

SYMPTOMS. A round unequal tumour, of a livid colour, surrounded with varicose vessels, and seated in the glandular parts of the body. Some cancers are fixed, others moveable; some pale, others red and inflamed; sometimes they remain harmless for years, at others they increase hastily; ulcerate, and discharge a foetid sanious ichor, and soon prove mortal.

TREATMENT. Bleeding; in case of inflammation, cooling laxatives; salt water, extract cicutæ, magnesia, soap, or the like, in small doses as alteratives. Externally, apply lint only if the tumour breaks. Hemlock fomentations have been found serviceable, as hath also the herb called clivers. Calmness of mind and proper regimen must be observed; but extirpation with the knife, where it can be

be done, is the only certain remedy. *For Cancer in the womb, see Womb.*

CANTHARIDES.

Analeptic, diuretic, gr. ss. ad gr. ij.

CARAWAYS.

Carminative, gr. iij. ad ℥ss. or in infusion.

CARDAMOMS.

Carminative, gr. iij. ad ℥ss.

CARDIALGIA. See Heart-burn.

CARMINATIVES.

Sem. cardam, anisi and carui, gr. iij. ad ʒss.

Ol. carui, anisi, anethi, and juniperi gut. j. ad iij. Philonium ℥ss. ad ℥j. Spec. arom. gr. iv. ad ℥ss. Tinct. cardam, vel aromat. gut. x. ad ʒj.

CARUNCLES. See Urine.

CARUS.

TREATMENT as in the apoplexy, of which this is only a slighter degree.

CASTOR.

Nervous, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, gr. iv. ad ℥j.

CATARRH.

C A T A R R H. See *Cough*.

C A T H A R T I C S.

Jalap gr. xv. ad ʒff. Sal Glaub. ʒff. ad ʒjff.
 Aloes ʒff. ad ʒj. Pil. ex colocynth ʒj. ad
 ʒij. Elect. e scam. ʒj. ad ʒij. Pulv. e
 scammon. c. ʒj. ad ʒij. Extract cath. gr.
 xv. ad ʒff. Colocynth ʒff. ad gr. xxv.
 Rhubarb ʒj. ad ʒij. Inf. senæ ʒij. ad ʒiv.
 Tinct. sacrae, senæ, and rhubarb ʒj. ad ʒiiij.
 Gamboge, and scammony, ʒff. ad ʒj.

C E P H A L I C S.

Spt. lav. c. vel. spt. vol. arom. gut. x ad xl.
 æther a few drops. Also externally to the tem-
 ples. See *Nervous*, and *Head-ach*.

C H A L K.

Aborbent, cardialgic ʒj. ad ʒj.

C H A L Y B S *prepared*.

Deobstruent, tonic, gr. ij. ad ʒff.

C H A M O M I L E *flowers*.

Stomachic corroborant, gr. v. ad ʒj. or in in-
 fusion.

C H I C K E N - P O X. See *Pox*.

C H I L-

CHILD BLAINDS.

If they are not broke, bathe them with sp. vin. camph. sp. terebinth, urine, brine, melted salt butter, or rub them with snow. If they break, dress them with warm digestives, and afterwards with cerat epulotic.

CHILD-BIRTH.

If there be a profuse discharge of the lochia, give cooling medicines. If a puerperal, or milk fever, treat them as under those articles. After delivery, and the after-birth, spermaceti, with gentle opiates; and if necessary, castor, or other uterine remedy.

CHINA Root.

Alterative, antivenereal, antiscorbutic, in decoction like sarsaparilla.

CHLOROSIS. See *Menfes*.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

SYMPTOMS. Violent vomiting and looseness, from bile abounding in the stomach and bowels; sharp pains, gripings, and flatulency; thirst, heat, anxiety, pulse quick and unequal; cold sweats, and at length syncope, and coldness in the extremities. Chiefly attacks young persons, and in the summer and autumn.

TREAT-

TREATMENT. Large and frequent draughts of chicken broth, to the quantity of a gallon or two; and clysters of the same should be continually injected. If the vomiting continues, give an infusion of oat bread, toasted brown, in water; afterwards cinnamon water, conf. card. elect. e scord. or the like, with tinct. theb. An emetic may be proper, as also ripe fruit, &c. See *Colic bilious*.

C I N N A B A R *of Antimony.*

Alterative, vermifuge gr. iij. ad ʒj.

C I N N A M O N.

Astringent, carminative, aromatic, gr. iij. ad ʒss. or in infusion.

C O L C O T H A R.

Astringent, styptic, corroborant, gr. iij. ad gr. viij. Also externally to hæmorrhages.

C O L D and C O U G H.

SYMPTOMS well known. In phlegmatic habits, the cough is moist, and in the hypochondriac and scorbutic, dry.

TREATMENT. Gentle and regular warmth; bleeding, if nothing forbids; and especially if a fever, or pain in the breast, &c. arise. Oily, or spemaceti medicines, or other pectorals,

torals, with opiates. If costive, proper laxatives; and if the stomach is loaded with phlegm, an emetic; where greasy medicines disagree, give pil. de styrace, pulv. e trag. c. squills, mucilag. cydon. lozenges of liquorice, &c. Blisters are very efficacious, as are also gentle sudorifics repeatedly taken; with diluents and saline febrifuges, when the perspiration is obstructed, and fever appears.

C O L I C, *Bilious.*

SYMPTOMS. An acute pain, and obstruction in the intestines; accompanied with a vomiting of yellow or greenish bile. A bitter taste in the mouth, with great heat. The pain sometimes fixed about the region of the navel, sometimes all over the abdomen, at other times shifting from one part to another. A pulsation and cold are likewise felt in the belly. Urine little or none. Frequently hoarseness, with thirst and fever. Most prevalent in summer.

TREATMENT. Bleed, and give an emetic, with a large quantity of inf. flor. ch. or the like, to work it off; then give cathartics (pills chiefly, or ol. ricini) with opium, and opening emollient clysters. If these fail, put the patient

patient into the warm bath. If the vomiting continues, saline draughts, with tinct. theb. Pills of gr. ss. or gr. j. of crude opium are most powerful in removing pain and spasm; and enable the cathartics to take the better effect.

C O L I C, * *Hysteric.*

SYMPTOMS. This is a disease to which women of lax and gross habits, and of irritable dispositions, chiefly are subject. It begins with violent pain in the region of the stomach, much green and yellow matter is vomited, and great lowness of spirits succeed; the pain goes off in a day or two, and frequently returns again in a few weeks with equal violence. Sometimes 'tis attended with jaundice, which in a few days goes off.

TREATMENT. Avoid bleeding and purging, unless plethora or costiveness indicate; clear the stomach with warm water, chamomile tea, &c. then give a carminative antispasmodic, with opium; (as castor, conf. card. philon. conf. paulin.) which may be occasionally repeated. Recruit the strength with bark, bitters, air, exercise, chalybeates, &c. This disorder

order in men is called the *Hypochondriac Colic* and should be treated in like manner.

COLIC *Inflammatory, or Inflammation of the Bowels.*

SYMPTOMS. A vehement burning fixed pain is felt in the parts most affected, with heat of the whole body, quick pulse, loss of strength, anxiety and restlessness.

TREATMENT. Bleed largely, and repeat it if necessary, and the pulse will bear it; procure stools with soft mild cathartics, as ol. ricini, oily mixtures with manna, and tart. solub. or the like; or if these will not stay, with pills of extr. cath. and opium; emollient clysters should be frequently given, and soft emollient liquids drank; the bowels should be fomented, bladders of water, bags of salt or oats heated, the skins of animals just killed applied to the part; and the warm bath should be prescribed if these prove ineffectual. In case of violent vomiting, give the saline draughts in the act of effervescence; and the pain and spasm, if violent, may be abated with pills of crude opium; blisters may be applied to the part affected; the fumes of *tobacco* thrown up
the

the fundament, in case all other cathartics fail; or give quicksilver.

COLIC *Nervous*, called also the *Devonshire Colic*, *Colic of Poitiers*, *dry Gripes*, and the *dry Belly-ach*.

SYMPTOMS. Begins with a sense of weight or pain at the pit of the stomach, attended with loss of appetite, yellowishness in the countenance, a slight nausea, and costiveness; a vomiting of acrid slime, and green bile succeed; the pain often descends to the navel, shooting from thence to each side, with great violence; the intestines seem drawn to the spine, with convulsive spasms; the pain continues without remission for several hours together; pulse as in health; no fever, but rather lowness; when at length the pain abates, an odd tingling is felt along the spina dorsi, which extending to the legs and arms, they become weak and paralytic.

TREATMENT. Vomit several times with warm chamomile tea, then give opium in pills or otherwise, as also by clyster; the pain and tension being removed by these, give gentle cathartics, such as ol. ricini, infus. sen. with salts, and the like; laxative clysters may also

be prescribed; bleed, if the pulse be high; stools being procured, an anodyne, carminative, and antispasmodic may be given, as camphire, valerian, castor, conf. card. or the like, with opium. If the pain returns, have recourse again to opium pills; if paralytic symptoms come on, embrocate the limbs and spine with lin. vol. cum camphor. or other warm liniment. If convulsions, give musk with opium. After the disorder, bark, with bitters and rhubarb, should be ordered; together with a light, but nutritive diet. Flannel may also be worn round the waist.

Painters and glaziers, who are subject to this disorder on account of the lead used in their work, rely on burnt gin, which I have seen them take with surprising success.

C O L I C *Stone, or Nephritis.*

SYMPTOMS. The colic which sometimes ariseth from the stone, may be known from the other kinds by the following signs: There is a fixed pain in the kidney, which is propagated to the genitals; stools afford present relief in other colics, but not in this; after eating, the pain is increased in others, but lessened in this; in others, the urine is thicker in the beginning

ning than afterwards, but in this, it is at first clear and thin, and afterwards lets fall gravel, or other sediment.

TREATMENT. Turpentine clysters are given with good effect; the pil. sapon. or other nephritic anodyne; care being also taken to keep the body open. But for more on this head, see the article STONE.

C O L I C *Wind.*

SYMPTOMS. A wandering pain in the bowels, with rumblings, which abate on the expulsion of air; the pain is not increased by pressure; thirst not extraordinary; and the pulse but little disturbed.

TREATMENT. Bleed, if the patient can bear it; stools must be procured by saline or other cathartics, and emollient clysters; previous to which, an emetic may also be given if judged necessary; and fomentations, or bladders of hot water may be applied to the belly; as may likewise anodyne, spirituous, and aromatic embrocations, as bals. anod. cum ol. menth. or the like. A passage being procured, carminatives joined with opium may be administered; as philon. Lond. or the like.

C O L I C A *meconialis.* See *Meconium.*

C O L O C Y N T H.

Cathartic, gr. x. ad ʒj.

C O M A. See *Carus*.

C O N F E C T I O N *Alkermes*

Cordial, ʒj. ad ʒj.

C O N F E C T I O N *Cordial*.

Carminative, cordial, ʒss. ad ʒij.

C O N F E C T I O N *Damocrat*.

Alexipharmic, anodyne ʒss. ad ʒij.

C O N F E C T I O N *Paulins*.

Anodyne, nervous, ʒss. ad ʒj.

C O N S U M P T I O N *Nervous*. See *Atrophy*.

C O N S U M P T I O N *Pulmonary*, or *Phthisis*.

SYMPTOMS. Habitual fever; wasting of all parts of the body; dry cough; quick small pulse; moderate heat; lassitude; faintness; night sweats; flying pains and stitches; uneasiness about the diaphragm and breasts; the expectorated matter purulent; sometimes bloody and offensive, with white round lumps. If the symptoms are violent, a spitting of blood soon follows, which is thin, florid, and frothy; but it afterwards becomes paler, and the discharge changes at length into pus. Ulcers, or tubercles in the lungs, are the cause.

TREAT.

TREATMENT. Small repeated bleedings; blisters kept open, and setons; gum ammon. myrrh, or bals. Peruv. with nitre, and elix. pareg. or pil. e styrac at night; decoct. cort. may be given twice a day with good effect. While tubercles are forming, with fever and inflammation, avoid heating medicines, and give cooling febrifuges; if little or no fever, chalybeates are very efficacious; in spitting of blood, bleed and give tinct. rosar. tinct. styptic, or the like, and keep the body gently open. For sweats, give elix. vitr. acid. or if that disagrees, the pearl julep; very gentle vomits of ipecacuanha may be given twice a week, if nothing forbids, to promote expectoration; change of air and gentle exercise are good; the diet should be light, mild, and nutritive; as jellies, broths, milk, buttermilk, &c. Dr. Simmons's excellent treatise on this subject may be consulted.

C O N T R A Y E R V A.

Alexipharmic gr. v. ad ʒj.

C O N T U S I O N S.

TREATMENT. Bathe the part with vinegar, lin. sapon. lin. vol. spt. mindereri, or arquebuseade; and if necessary, apply a poultice of oatmeal and vinegar. If there be inflamma-

tion, bleed, and purge, use emollient fomentations and cataplasms. If suppuration appears, apply proper topical remedies to forward it, and treat as in *abscesses*.

CONVULSIONS.

SYMPTOMS. Involuntary contractions or spasms of the muscles, and consequent motions of the parts which they serve. Children are most subject to this complaint, and women of delicate constitutions.

TREATMENT. If a plethora be indicated, bleed; if otherwise, avoid it; blisters, laxatives, and emollient clysters, if nothing forbid; the nervous and antispasmodic medicines, as *assa-fœtida*, castor, camphire, musk, volatile salts, with opium, if necessary. If the bowels are convulsed, opium may be added to the clysters also. The parts may be rubbed externally with bals. anod. and lin. vol. or other warm anodyne embrocation: free air should be allowed to the patient.

In children, this complaint often proceeds from an acid in the *prima via*; *magnesia* is then proper. Worms may also occasion it, anthelmintics are in this case to be given; blisters, and anodynes, given with caution, are good.

CORAL

C O R A L *pp.*

Absorbent ʒj. ad ʒj.

C O R A L L I N E.

Anthelmintic ʒss. ad ʒss.

C O R N S.

Cover them with mucilage, or other plaster, after bathing them in warm water, and paring them as much as convenient away. Large easy shoes should be worn, and a little cotton may be laid over them, to prevent their being rubbed or pressed.

CORROBORANTS. See *Barâ*, and its preparations; see also *Tonics*.

C O U G H, *Whooping.*

SYMPTOMS. It affects children; who by reason that the phlegm is difficult of expectoration, strain violently to bring it up; with a whooping noise, till they are almost suffocated and convulsed.

TREATMENT. If inflammatory symptoms, or fever appear, bleed; give oxymel vomits, or rather small doses of ipecac. or tart. emet. to bring up the phlegm. Keep the body rather lax; and prescribe tinct. fulig. or other

antispasmodic; gentle sedatives of syr. e mecon. are efficacious; blisters, gentle sudorifics, and a spare, thin, but nourishing diet. Bark may be given, with castor, to support the patient's strength. But change of air, frequently repeated, sometimes does wonders in these cases.

CRABS CLAWS, }
CRABS EYES, } Absorbent ℥j. ad ʒj.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

Aperient, cooling, ʒss. ad ʒss. or more; or made into whey, or infusion.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

See the articles *Itch*, *Scurvy*, and *Tetters*.

CUTS.

Apply half. traumatic, afterwards dress with some mild digestive, and then cicatrize. If an artery is wounded, it must be taken up, or the sponge tent applied. See *Wounds*.

DANCE, *St. Vitus's*.

SYMPTOMS. Convulsions of the legs, arms, and head; inarticulate speech, and lolling out of the tongue; drawing one leg after, like an idiot; with variety of odd and ridiculous gestures. Chiefly affects the youthful.

TREAT-

TREATMENT. Emetics, cathartics, pulv. rad. valer. in large quantities; bark, chalybeates, sea bathing; electricity, millepedes, and æthiops mineral, have been of use; blisters and bleeding, if judged necessary. If worms are the cause, give anthelmintics.

D E A F N E S S .

TREATMENT. If it proceeds from hardened wax, syringe the ears, and drop in ol. amygd. If the wax be deficient, ol. amygd. with a little ol. rosismar, or the like. If cold be the cause, warmth; the remedies used against colds, and syringing with some warm soft liquid. If it be nervous, give the nervous medicines, bark, &c. and apply blisters. Electricity has been found useful. If inflammation, bleed, purge, blister, foment, poultice, and prescribe the pediluvia. If there be ulcers, use injections, with tinct. myrrh, honey, &c. If insects are in the ear, fill the meatus with warm oil or water, or throw in the fumes of tobacco.

DECOCTION, *Pectoral.* *Ad libitum.*

D E C O T I O N, *White.*

Absorbent and astringent; *ad libitum.*

DELIVERY. See *Child-birth*.

DENTITION. See *Teething*.

DEOBSTRUENTS.

Pil. ecphrastic ʒss. ad ʒj. Sal martis gr. ij. ad vj. Calomel gr. ij. ad v. See also *Menses*, *Savine*, *Castor*, *Hellebore*, *Elix. Myrrh*, &c.

DIABETES. See *Urine*.

DIAPHORETICS. See *Sudorifics*.

DIARRHŒA.

SYMPTOMS. A purging, without much sickness or pain; succeeded by loss of appetite; and sometimes nausea, fever, with weak pulse, dry skin, and thirst.

TREATMENT. If it proceeds from any thing offensive in the bowels, give rhubarb first, either in powder or tincture; and afterwards astringents and absorbents, as jul. e cret. elect. e scord. extr. lig. camp. pulv. e bolo, &c. with or without opium as you see necessary. Starch glysters, with opium, elect. e scord. &c. and bleeding, if necessary, may be prescribed.

If weakness of the bowels and indigestion occasion the complaint, the bitters, bark, or chalybeates,

lybeates. If obstructed perspiration, gentle sudorifics should be interposed.

Sometimes a purging is an effort of nature, to relieve the constitution from offending matters, or it is critical. You must be careful to distinguish in these causes, as checking the purging may be followed by a fever, or other bad consequences.

In diarrhœas, vegetable and aceffent diet should be refrained from; decoct. alb. is best for common drink, and rice victuals for food. When purgings proceed from a putrescent cause, ripe fruits and antiseptics are proper.

D I U R E T I C S.

Sal diuretic ℥j. ad ℥ij. Camphire gr. iij. ad ℥ss. Ol. junip. gr. ij. ad v. Rad. scil. gr. iij. ad x. Spt. terebinth gut. x. ad xx. Spt. nitr. d. ʒss. ad ʒj. Mucilag. gum arab. ad libit. tinct. canthar. gr. x. ad xxx.

D R O P S Y.

SYMPTOMS. A collection of water or serum in some part of the body. Before the disorder is perfectly formed it is called *Cachexy*; when the lymph is accumulated in the cellular membrane it is called *Anasarca*, or *Leuco-*

pneumatia ; when there is a collection of water in the abdomen, it is termed *Ascites* ; if in the brain, *Hydrocephalus* ; if in the breast, *Hydrops pectoris* ; if in the womb, *Hydrops Uteri* ; and if in the scrotum, *Hydrocele*.

In common dropfies the legs usually swell, and a dent or pit remains for some time after pressing the flesh with the finger ; the appetite abates ; the face either bloats or becomes thin and pale ; little urine is made ; thirst, slow fever, shortness of breath, lassitude and heaviness ; these symptoms obtain especially in the anasarca and ascites. In the hydrocephalus, convulsions, squinting, shunning the light, opening of the sutures, and vomiting of bile, commonly attend, especially if the disease be far advanced.

TREATMENT. In the *Anasarca* and *Ascites*, purges with jalap, scammony, calomel, gamboge, elaterium, or the like, twice or thrice a week. Tinct. cupiri, tinct. cantharid. sal diuretic. or sal absinth. with bitter infusion. Emetics and sudorifics, blisters and scarifications, prescribed with due caution, have often good effect, otherwise, they may do harm: Bark may be given if the strength flags, or consumptive symptoms appear. Weak liquids of all kinds used to be avoided, but are now allowed

allowed freely with success, especially after the drastic purges. In this complaint bread is generally ordered to be toasted, and flesh to be baked, roasted, or broiled. Smoking is of great use, and mustard seeds taken whole have often good effect.

If the disorder ariseth from the too copious use of weak liquids, or obstructed perspiration, sudorifics are much to be depended upon. If from drunkenness, riding on horseback and the use of wine, or rather geneva diluted with water, in moderate quantity, will be useful. If from a consumptive tendency, diuretics, joined with corroborants. If after great loss of blood, or from tedious fevers, cathartics should not be used too freely, but chalybeate bitters should be chiefly relied on. In the *Ascites*, tapping must be performed, if the methods above recommended fail.

In *Dropsy of the breast*, diuretics are chiefly to be employed, cathartics only occasionally. Blisters applied below the breast, and even on the thighs or legs, and kept open, are also very effectual.

In the *Hydrocephalus internus*, a salivation excited by mercury has of late been recommended; purges may be given, and medicines

of the carminative and antispasmodic kind. Blisters, setons, and issues should also be prescribed.

In the *Dropsy of the womb*, emetics, stimulating clysters, and occasionally, cathartics; diuretic, attenuant, and resolvent medicines should be given; and fomentations and vapour baths advised.

In the *Hydrocele*, let out the water with the trocar at the bottom part of the scrotum; but when water is contained in the cellular membrane, treat it as an *Anasarca*.

D R Y G R I P E S, or *Dry belly-ach*.
See C O L I C N e r v o u s.

D Y S E N T E R Y, or *Bloody-flux*.

SYMPTOMS. A discharge of mucus, blood, and purulent matter by stool; violent gripings; pain in the loins, and anus; tenesmus, and fever.

TREATMENT. A rhubarb, or other gentle purge, and after proper evacuation, julep e cret. with spermaceti, and an opiate. Bleed, if you find it necessary; and give starch clysters with opium and astringents; bolusses of bees-wax and spermaceti, or bals. locat. with el. e scord. are efficacious. Small doses (a grain or two) of ipecac.

ipecac. have often succeeded; as hath also vitrum antim. cerat. in doses of gr. v. with some opiate, occasionally repeated. Sudorifics are sometimes of use, by promoting a determination to the surface of the body. Emollient fomentations, and balsamic clysters with opium, will best remove the tenesmus.

The diet as in the diarrhœa. Milk with mutton suet boiled in it, and the fat afterwards taken off, is esteemed excellent.

D Y S U R I A. See *Urine*.

E A R - A C H. See *Deafness*.

E A R T H, *Japan*.

Astringent, ℥ss. ad ʒss.

E L A T E R I U M.

Cathartic in dropsies gr. j. ad iij.

E L E C T U A R Y of *Bayberris*,
ʒss. in clysters.

E L E C T U A R Y *Lenitive; or of Cassia*.
Laxative ʒij. ad ʒss.

E L E C T U A R Y of *Scammony*.
Cathartic, antirheumatic ʒj. ad ʒij.

E L E C.

E L E C T U A R Y of *Scordium*.

Astringent ʒſſ. ad ʒjſſ. alſo ſudorific.

E L I X I R of *Aloes*.

Deobſtruent, opening, vermifuge gut. xv. ad ʒj.

E L I X I R of *Myrrh compound*.

Emmenagogue gut. v. and ʒſſ.

E L I X I R *Paregoric*.

Aſthmatic, anodyne gut. xx. ad ʒjſſ.

E L I X I R of *Vitriol acid*.

Corroborant gut. vj. ad xx.

EMMENAGOGUES. See *Deobſtruentſ*.

E M E T I C S.

Pulv. ipecac. ʒſſ. ad ʒſſ. Vin. ipec. ʒj. ad ʒij, Tart. emet. gr. j. ad iij. Vin. antim. ʒij. ad ʒſſ. Vitriol. alb. ʒſſ. ad ʒj.

E M P Y E M A.

SYMPTOMS. An enlargement of the cavity of the thorax, and œdematous foulneſs of the ſkin, and fleſh of one ſide thereof; dry cough, and difficult breathing: It ariſeth from matter formed, and lying looſe in the thorax.

TREATMENT, may be much like that preſcribed in the Vomica. Medicines which promote abſorption, and bliſters may alſo be uſeful.

But

But letting out the matter, where it can conveniently be done, is the best cure.

E M U L S I O N, *Common.*

Diuretic, *ad libitum.*

E P I L E P S Y.

SYMPTOMS. Languid pulse, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head, with stupor and drowsiness, sometimes precede the fit; though often it comes on without these previous symptoms. The patient falls down suddenly, gnashes the teeth, froths at the mouth, uses many disagreeable gesticulations and distortions, and sometimes discharges involuntarily by stool and urine.

TREATMENT. If the vessels are full, bleed; emetics and laxatives are proper; warm, nervous, and attenuating remedies, as castor, valerian, assafoetida, cinnabar, viscus querc. ol. animal, sal c. c. &c. should be directed. Blisters kept open, and setons are very serviceable; flowers of zinc have succeeded well, a grain or two at a dose once or twice a day. To restore the strength and prevent returns, the bark, or other corroborant, and the cold bath, with proper diet, air, and exercise.

E R Y S I P E -

E R Y S I P E L A S.

SYMPTOMS. The usual precursory symptoms of a fever; the face, or other parts affected, inflamed; with scurf, pimples, and blisters; heat, redness, itching and smarting; drowsiness and difficulty of breathing commonly attend.

TREATMENT. Bleed, and give proper lenitives, and cooling diaphoretic febrifuges. Blisters, and cordial sudorifics, as camphire, contrayerva, &c. if low pulse and malignancy require. The parts may be bathed with softening fomentations, milk, &c.

E S C H A R O T I C S.

Merc. corrosiv. ruber, vitriol. cærul. the caustics, alum ust. verdigris, &c.

E T H I O P S. See *Æthiops*.

E X T R A C T of *Bark*.

Corroborant, &c. gr. v. ad ʒj.

E X T R A C T *Cathartic*.

Gr. xv. ad ʒij.

E X T R A C T of *Chamomile*, or of *Gentian*.

Stomachic, gr. v. ad ʒ℥.

EXTRACT

E X T R A C T of *Guaiacum*.

℥ss. ad ʒss. Alterative, antirheumatic, anti-venereal.

E X T R A C T of *black Hellebore*.

Deobstruent, opening, gr. v. ad ℥ss.

E X T R A C T of *Hemlock*.

Deobstruent, alterative, &c. gr. v. ad ℥j.

E X T R A C T of *Jalap*.

Cathartic, ℥ss. ad ℥j.

E X T R A C T of *Logwood*.

Astringent, gr. v. ad xv.

E X T R A C T of *Saturn*.

Externally, cooling, astringent, &c. diluted.

E X T R A C T of *Savine*.

Emmenagogue gr. v. ad ℥ss.

E X T R A C T *Thebaic*.

Anodyne gr. ss. ad gr. ij.

E Y E S *inflamed*, or *Ophthalmia*.

Inflammation of the outward coats of the eye, attended with pricking pain, heat, pulsation, redness, swelling, and scalding tears.

TREATMENT. Bleed, purge, apply leeches to the temples, and blister the back or behind the

the ears ; cooling febrifuges may also be given ; direct collyriums, with vitr. alb. facc. saturn. or alum ; or if astringents disagree, warm milk, decoction of mallow leaves in milk or water, or other emollient fomentation ; or poultice of milk and bread, and bathe the feet in warm water. If it ariseth from mere *weakness of the vessels*, astringent collyriums, or alum curd ; and bark, or other tonics, may be given internally. If *Nervous*, join valerian, castor, or the like, with the bark. If *Scorbutic*, or other *humours* attend, perpetual blisters or setons, with mercurial, or other proper alteratives. If *Tubercles* in the eye are the cause, anoint them with ung. cærul. and give small doses of calomel till they disperse.

For *watery Eyes*, gentle cathartics and alteratives, and wash them with brandy and water. For *specks in the eye*, blow lap. cal. sugar, os. sæpiæ, tutty, white vitriol with sugar, or the like, through a small tube into the eye ; or drop in solutions of white vitriol, facc. saturn. &c.

FALLING SICKNESS. See *Epilepsy*.

F E B R I F U G E S.

Nitre gr. v. ad ℥j. Saline draughts. Vin. antim.
mon.

mon. gr. v. ad xx. Tart. emet. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Bark in the intermissions, ʒss. ad ʒj. tertia
 q. hora, decoction, or extract in proportion.
 See *Sudorifics*, &c.

F E N N E L.

Carminative, diuretic gr. iij. ad gr. xv. or in
 infusion.

F E V E R *Apthose*, or the *Thrush Fever* in
 adults.

SYMPTOMS. Fever, with ulcerations or apthæ;
 distinguishable from the putrid sore throat by
 the whiteness of the sloughs, by the edges not
 being red, and by there being no shining
 redness over the fauces.

TREATMENT. Febrifuges, bark, and anti-
 septic; blisters if necessary. Proper laxatives,
 and detergent gargles. Vitrum antimon. cerat.
 has been found useful. Borax, alum, or spt.
 vitriol, when mixed in small quantity with
 honey, are good to touch the apthæ with. See
 also *Thrush*.

F E V E R *Erysipelatous*. See *Erysipelas*.

F E V E R *Inflammatory*.

SYMPTOMS. Shivering, followed by heat, and
 quick pulse; nausea, anxiety, restlessness,
 white

white and dry tongue, thirst, and sometimes pain in the head and back.

TREATMENT. If there be fulness of vessels, bleed; give proper laxatives, and if the stomach be foul, an emetic; saline febrifuges, with small doses of vin. antim. or tart. emetic. and if diaphoresis be wanted, add contrayerva. If *delirious*, blister, and give julep e camph. If *colliquative sweats*, the decoct. cort. with or without elix. vitriol. If *spasm* and *catching of the tendons*, with low pulse, blister the arms and legs, and apply stimulating plaisters to the feet, first bathing them with warm water. If *hiccup*s, jul. e mosch.

While the pulse is high, and inflammatory symptoms continue, the antiphlogistic treatment, cooling febrifuges, acids, and gentle aperients are proper. But care must be taken not to bring the patient too low, else he will want strength to carry him through the disease. Gentle opiates may be ordered at night occasionally in case of restlessness. If the pulse sinks, he should be supported with proper cordials. Costiveness should be avoided, and even a purging should be checked with caution, being generally either critical, or at

least salutary. The present and past symptoms compared, will best direct the treatment in fevers. Diluting acidulated liquids are proper; the food may be panada, gruels, puddings, and chicken broth, with bread, but no flesh. Food or liquids particularly longed for should be given. Care should be taken to avoid too great heat and impure air.

F E V E R *Intermittent.* See *Ague.*

F E V E R *Miliary.*

SYMPTOMS. Shivering, heat, lowness of spirits, oppression about the præcordia, sighing. On the third or fourth day the eruption (preceded by profuse sweat of a fourish smell, with tingling or pricking sensation) appears, chiefly on the neck, breast, and back; of little bladders resembling millet seeds, (from whence the fever is denominated) which are either white or red, according to the colour of the liquid they contain, and sometimes both sorts. The eruption being out, the symptoms usually abate; the urine, which before was pale, becomes higher coloured. The eruptions commonly dry in about seven days, and the skin peels off.

TREATMENT. Bleed, if nothing forbids; and
give

give saline febrifuges, accompanied with laxatives and diaphoretics, as the symptoms may require. If delirium appears, blister; if low nervous symptoms, give proper cordials; if putrid ones and petechiæ, the bark; if aphthæ, gargles with tinct. myrrh, tinct. rosar. mel. or the like. Acidulated liquids, fruit, &c. should be given in this disease, the air kept pure, and the room not too hot.

F E V E R *Milk.*

It ariseth about the third or fourth day after delivery, with swelling of the breasts, and pain shooting towards the axillæ; the breasts sometimes are hard, hot, and inflamed; generally continues a day or too, then terminates in copious sweats and discharge of urine.

TREATMENT. Bleed, if the inflammation be great; keep the body open, and let the breasts be frequently drawn. In case of hardness or inflammation, emollient fomentations and poultices.

F E V E R S *mixed,*

Are those wherein the symptoms of inflammatory, nervous, putrid, and other fevers, are more or less blended together; and must therefore be treated according to their appearances.

F E V E R

F E V E R *puerperal.*

SYMPTOMS. Begins in two or three days after delivery, with the usual febrile symptoms; and arises from an inflammation of the omentum and intestines; pain in the fore part of the head, flushing in the face, short breath, suppression of the lochia.

TREATMENT. In case of costiveness, emollient glysters; and if necessary, gentle cathartics; then mild diaphoretics, as saline draughts with vin. antim. and proper diluents.

F E V E R, *putrid or malignant.*

SYMPTOMS. A giddiness precedes the attack; then burning heat, sudden loss of strength, heaviness, lowness of spirits, watching, pulse weak, low, and unequal; anxiety, oppression at the præcordia, nausea, vomiting, noise in the ears, delirium, coma, catching of the tendons, a black dry tongue, and thin crude urine. Petechiæ often appear on the fourth, fifth, and seventh days.

TREATMENT. Avoid bleeding, unless the pulse indicates its necessity; give small doses of tart. emet. or *pulv. jacobin* with julep e camph. and if necessary, rhubarb, or other gentle laxative should be occasionally inter-

posed. Antiseptics, the bark, and cordials are proper; as are also blisters. Opiates should be cautiously administered, and purgings, unless critical, should be checked. Sinapisms to the feet are proper in case of stupor; antispasmodics and jul. e mosch. in case of convulsive symptoms, or hiccups. The liquids drank should be acidulated; fruit may be allowed, as may also wine; the air in the room should be kept as pure as possible, and not too warm; vinegar should be sprinkled on the floor. Picking the bed clothes in this disease is a bad symptom.

F E V E R *remittent*, (Simple.)

SYMPTOMS. The remittent fever differs from the continual and intermittent, in that after a certain number of hours it remits, or abates, but does not go off. It is also called the *autumnal remitting Fever*, the *bilious Fever*, the *marsh Fever*, and the *camp Fever*.

Usually comes on suddenly, with debility, lowness of spirits, chilliness, and other febrile symptoms; the hands tremble; countenance pale or yellowish; skin dry, breathing difficult, and pulse small and quick; great nausea succeeds. Vomiting of bile, and sometimes discharge

charge of it by stool; tongue becomes foul, delirium follows, moisture on the face, and at length on the other parts, when the *remission* follows. As the disorder increases the remissions are less, and at length scarcely perceptible; the mouth, teeth, and lips, covered with a black crust; tongue very dry and stiff, so that the patient's voice can hardly be heard.

TREATMENT. Bleed not but with great precaution; an emetic is sometimes proper; the body should be opened if necessary; then give saline febrifuges, to bring on regular intermissions; this done, prescribe the bark copiously, as directed for the ague.

F E V E R, *scarlet*. (Simple.)

SYMPTOMS. The usual precursory symptoms of a fever, viz. Shivering, heat, &c. then an efflorescence of a scarlet colour appears all over the skin, but does not rise above the surface; with heat, dryness, and itching. In three or four days it disappears, and the cuticle comes off in branny scales.

TREATMENT. Cooling saline febrifuges, with gentle laxatives and diaphoretics, if necessary.

F E V E R, *scarlet*, (Malignant.)

SYMPTOMS. Chilliness, languor, sickness, oppression, succeeded by heat, nausea, vomiting, sore throat, quick pulse, and difficult breathing; the tonsils inflamed and ulcerated. On the third day the efflorescence appears.

TREATMENT. Saline febrifuges, joined occasionally with contrayerva, or other gentle diaphoretic; blisters to the back and throat; bleed and purge with great caution. If costiveness, clysters are best; and if inflammatory symptoms, cupping or leeches; if a putrid tendency appears, the bark, with rad. serp. virg. or rattlesnake root; tinct. theb. or tinct. cinnam. may be added if it purges; gargles of tinct. myrrh, tinct. rosar. mel, spt. falis, or the like, which should be injected with a syringe.

F E V E R, *slow or nervous*.

SYMPTOMS. Shiverings, lassitude, weariness, sighing, pale desponding looks, great anxiety, depression of spirits, pain and giddiness of the head, white tongue (sometimes red) with a yellow or brownish list running along the middle of it, but no thirst; nausea, difficulty of breathing, pulse weak, quick, and unequal;

qual; urine limpid and pale; pain and coldness in the back part of the head; drowfiness. These symptoms are all worse towards night; if a delirium, not violent, but a muttering to themselves; sometimes miliary eruptions and sweats appear, but seldom afford relief.

TREATMENT. Gentle cordial diaphoretics; previous to which, an emetic, if nothing forbids. Costiveness should be removed by gentle laxatives; bleeding should be refrained from, unless urgent symptoms indicate; blisters; if an intermission appears, the bark; if convulsions, musk with castor or other antispasmodics; if aphthæ, gargles, with tinct. myrrh, honey, tinct. rosar. decoct. cort. alum, or the like; and in case of much phlegm, oxymel scillit or ipecac. to bring it up. Care should be taken after the fever, to restore the patient by proper nutritious diet, chalybeate waters, bark, &c.

F E V E R, *Worm.* See *Worms*

F E V E R F E W.

(In posset drink) sudorific.

F L O O D I N G. See *Menfes* and *Blood*.

F L O W E R S *Balaustine.*

Astringent, gr. v. ad xx.

F L O W E R S of *Benjamin.*

Pectoral, asthmatic, gr. ij. ad vj.

F L O W E R S of *Rosemary* and *Lavender.*

Cephalic, in infusion \bar{z} ij. ad \bar{z} iv.

F L O W E R S *Rose.*

Astringent, gr. v. ad $\bar{\Theta}$ j. or in infusion.

F L O W E R S of *Steel.*

Deobstruent, corroborant, attenuating, gr. ij. ad viij.

F L O W E R S of *Sulphur.*

Alterative, pectoral, opening, $\bar{\Theta}$ j. ad \bar{z} ij.

F L O W E R S of *Zinc.*

Antiepileptic gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ad ij. emetic; outwardly, cooling and drying.

F L U O R A L B U S.

SYMPTOMS. A flux of thin matter from the vagina, of a transparent or white colour, sometimes tinged with yellow or green; sometimes it is sharp and corroding, with a fœtid smell, especially when of long continuance.

TREAT-

TREATMENT. An emetic will generally be proper at first; then give olibanum, bals. copaiv. pulv. e succin. bark, or the like. In phlegmatic constitutions chalybeates, alum, or white vitriol; the extract cicut. is often of great use; strengthening plaisters may be applied to the back and loins, astringent injections used, and a light, but strengthening and nutritive diet, with little exercise.

F L U X, *Bloody.* See *Dysentery*.

F R A C T U R E S.

TREATMENT. Replace the ends or pieces of the bone so as to be in their natural situation; and keep them in that posture by proper compresses, splints, bandages, &c. but not too tight; and vinegar may be poured on them. If there be great inflammation or tumour, bleed, and use other proper methods to remove them before you attempt reduction. If there be loose fragments or splinters which hinder the extension and reduction, or cause irritation, remove them by proper incisions, or otherwise. The limb, or part, must be kept still; proper diet must be ordered; the callus will be formed in a month or two, according to the bone injured, &c.

If the fracture be of a desperate kind, or mortification comes on which cannot be got under, amputation is necessary; the joint should be cautiously moved at times to prevent stiffness; the medical treatment should be regulated according to the symptoms that arise.

FUROR UTERINUS.

SYMPTOMS. Melancholy, taciturnity, redness of the face, lascivious looks, irregular hysteric symptoms, as crying, laughing, &c. and at length, an immoderate desire of coition, accompanied with libidinous speeches and gestures. It is peculiar to the female sex, and proceeds from an abundance and acrimony of the fluids secreted in the pudenda.

TREATMENT. Bleeding, and cooling purges; nitre; or refrigerant, diuretic, and diluting liquids; anodynes and thin diet.

GALAN GAL'S.

Aromatic, stomachic gr. iv. ℞.

GALBANUM.

Nervous, antispasmodic, gr. v. ad ℞j. or externally in plaisters.

GALLS.

G A L L S.

Astringent gr. ij. ad vj. or more ; or outwardly in liniments for the piles, &c.

G A M B O G E.

Cathartic, gr. v. ad ʒj.

G A N G R E N E.

SYMPTOMS. In some cases, when a part is violently inflamed, the inflammation and pain suddenly disappear ; the integuments turn pale, blue, livid, or blackish ; the skin becomes flaccid and pitting, with bladders filled with yellow or reddish ichor ; and this is termed *Gangrene*.

TREATMENT. Scarify and foment the parts with fots comm. and fpt. vin. camph. apply poultices of oatmeal and beer, and give cordial medicines, with plenty of bark,

G A R L I C K.

Expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue, a chive or two at a dose, or in infusion.

G E N T I A N.

Stomachic, see *Infusion* (*bitter*.)

G I N G E R.

Cordial, aromatic, carminative, gr. v. or in infusion.

G L E E T.

See *Venercal Disease*; but if it does not proceed from that cause, the same treatment will be proper, viz. Corroborants, as bark, olibanum, alum, elix. vitriol. bals. capiv. &c. and if necessary, astringent injections and the cold bath.

G O N O R R H Œ A *Simple*. See *Gleet*.

G O N O R R H Œ A *Virulent*. See *Venercal Disease*.

G O U T.

SYMPTOMS. An acute pain in the joints, particularly of the feet. It is called *regular* when seated in the extremities, returns at stated periods, and gradually declines. *Irregular*, when the fits are uncertain and frequent, when the symptoms vary, and when the disease attacks the stomach, head, or other internal parts; chiefly affects the membranes, tendons, and ligaments; the pain like that of a dislocated bone, with a sensation as if warm water was poured on the part, succeeded by chilliness and slight fever: a breathing sweat comes on at the end of the fit, and the part swells; the fit returns at intervals till the gouty matter is spent; the longer the intervals, the more
severe

severe the fit ; but the symptoms are too well known, to need further enumeration in a work of this nature.

TREATMENT. Cordials are best during the fit ; the body should not be costive ; opiates may be occasionally given ; the part should be wrapt in flannel, and relaxing or other topical applications, as the case may require ; a temperate diet, exercise, friction, and the Bath waters ; some have ventured to blister the part with success.

G R A V E L. See *Stone*.

G U A I A C U M Gum. See *Gum*.

G U A I A C U M *Wood*.

Alterative, antirheumatic, antivenereal, in decoction, as *Sarsaparilla*.

G U M *Ammoniac*.

Pectoral, antispasmodic, gr. iv. ad ʒj. See *Lac*.

G U M *Arabic*.

Diuretic, emollient, in decoction *ad libitum*.

G U M *Guaiacum*.

Antirheumatic, alterative, antivenereal, gr. ʒj. ad ʒj.

G U M *Elemi.*

Externally in digestives.

G U M *Tragacanth.*

As Gum arabic.

G U T T A S E R E N A.

SYMPTOMS. A blindness, though the eyes seem perfectly unaffected, the cause being in the retina, or optic nerve.

TREATMENT. Blisters to the head, back, or behind the ears; bleeding, if nothing forbids; valerian, castor, assafœtida, cinnabar, bark, volatile salts, millepedes, rosemary, or other nervous and attenuant remedies. Calomel, or chalybeates, if obstruction be the cause; emetics and cathartics discretionally; sternutatories should also be used.

H Æ M O R R H A G E *external.*

Apply bals. traumat. cobweb, dry lint, flouſ, agaric, alum, or the vitriolic styptics; if an artery is injured, take it up, or apply the sponge tent.

H Æ M O R R H A G E *internal.* See *Blood.*

H Æ M O R R H O I D S. See *Piles.*

HARTSHORN, *Burnt.*

Astringent, absorbent, ʒj. ad ʒj. See *Decoc-tion, white.*

HARTSHORN *Shavings.*

In jelly, corroborant, nutritive.

HEAD-ACH.

TREATMENT. If occasioned by *plethora*, use the pediluvium; bleed or cup, and purge: and if by *viscid blood*, give attenuants also; if by *a foul stomach*, an emetic; if by *costiveness*, purges; if it be *nervous*, castor, valerian, bark, spt. lav. c. spt. vol. arom. assafoetida; blister the back; and bathe the temples, forehead, &c. with æther, or spt. sal ammon. with a little roch alum in it; if *weak stomach*, give bitters or other stomachics. Head-achs may arise from various other causes, which, when known, will indicate proper remedies.

HEART-BURN.

The common heart-burn, proceeding from acidity irritating the upper orifice of the stomach, magnesia, chalk, tabellæ, cardial. spt. vol. arom. or weak solutions of sal absinth. remove it for the time; but to cure it, the stomachic corroborants must be given.

Heart-

Heart-burn may be occasioned by corroding humours of other kinds, and will not therefore be eased by alkalis; emetics, with plenty of chamomile tea or other liquid, to cleanse the stomach, are here proper; cathartics may also be useful, and these may be followed by stomachics; but water with gum arabic dissolved in, it will give occasional relief. Worms will also sometimes occasion this complaint; vermifuges are then proper.

HELLEBORE, *Black.*

Deobstruent, attenuant, alterative, gr. v. ad ℥ss. or more. See its *Tincture* and *Extract*.

HELLEBORE, *White.*

Emetic gr. v. ad ℥ss. sternutatory.

HEMICRANIA. See *Head-ach*.

HEMIPLEGIA. See *Palsy*.

HEMLOCK.

See its *extract*. In fomentations discutient and resolvent.

HEPATITIS. See *Liver*.

HERNIA, or *Rupture*.

TREATMENT. Return the intestines, if practicable,

ticable, and confine it with a proper truss; costiveness must be avoided, as must likewise violent exercise, drunkenness, &c.

H E R N I A *Humoralis*. See *Testicles*

H I C C O U G H, or *Hiccup*.

The common hiccup are usually removed by drinking a draught of any weak liquid, by holding the breath, and sometimes by swallowing dry bread.

For the hiccup or singultus, which come on in the last stages of fever, &c. give julep. e mosch. or musk in substance, in large doses; volatile salt, castor, or the like; to which, opium may be discretionally added. When it is a primary disease, sternutatories and emetics; and emp. stom. applied to the scrob. cordis have been useful.

H I E R A P I C R A.

Cathartic, deobstruent, ʒss. ad ʒj. or more.
See *Tinct. Sacra*.

H O N E Y.

Pectoral, detergent.

H O N E Y, *Egyptian*.

Detergent, destroys fungous flesh.

H O N E Y

H O N E Y of *Hellebore*.

Emetic, cathartic ʒj. ad ʒʒ.

H O N E Y of *Roses*.

Detergent, astringent.

H O O P I N G C O U G H. See *Cough*.

H O R S E R A D I S H.

Diuretic, deobstruent, *ad libitum*, or infused in water, wine, or spirit, ʒʒʒ. ad ʒiiij.

H Y D R O C E L E, }
H Y D R O C E P H A L U S, } Sec *Dropsy*.

H Y D R O P H O B I A.

It is of more consequence here to describe the symptoms in the dog than those of the patient. We may know the dog to be mad by his dull heavy look, endeavouring to hide himself; seldom or ever barking; angry and snarls at strangers, but fawns on his owner; refuses all food, droops, hangs down his ears and tail, and often lays down as if going to sleep; this is the first stage.

He now begins to breathe quick and heavy, shoots out his tongue, flavers, and froths at the mouth; looks half asleep; flies suddenly at bystanders; runs forward in a curve line;

at

at length he knows not his owner, his eyes become thick and dim, and water runs from them; tongue of a lead colour; grows weak and faint; often falls down, then rises, and attempts to fly at something; grows mad and furious; the nearer to this state, the more dangerous the bite.

If the state of the dog cannot be obtained, he may be known to have been mad, or the disorder may be known to be this by the following effects, which will come on sooner or later: The bitten part begins to be painful, wandering pains come on gradually, with heaviness and uneasiness; disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, startings, spasms, sighing, anxiety, love of solitude; pains shoot from the bitten part up to the throat, with straightness, sensation of choaking, and horror or dread at sight of water or other liquids, which is a sufficient characteristic of the disease.

TREATMENT. Cut out the bitten part immediately, which is the only certain cure: cupping-glasses should then be applied; cauterize and wash it daily with salt water, or ung. cærul. fort, keeping it open with escharotics; bleed, if the vessels be full; vomit with merc. emet. flav.

flav. give mosch. gr. xvi. cinnabar 3℥. (to which camphire and pil. japon. ad gr. vii. may be added) at night, and a purge the next morning; bathe in the sea, or cold bath, and give a sudorific; repeat these for a week daily, and three or four times at the next full and change of the moon.

Ung. cærul. mit. applied externally, and turbith mineral given inwardly, so as to raise a salivation for several weeks, are said to be efficacious. The usual remedy known is now the Ormskirk medicine, but this has failed in a variety of cases.

HYPochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS are generally low spiritedness, (the disorder being chiefly in the imagination) heaviness, oppression, and despondency; yet at times uncommon cheerfulness and flow of spirits; timidity, anxiety, fear, dread of dying, short cough, difficult breath, flatulency, pale urine, pains in the head, odd fancies, spasms.

TREATMENT. Bark, and other tonics; nervous antispasmodics as castor, valerian, assa-fœtida, &c. attenuants, as volatile salts and spirits; bitters and chalybeates if no fever;
emetics,

emetics, aperients, opiates, issues, and blisters discretionally; the cold bath and chalybeate waters, food light and easy of digestion, cheerful company, and gentle exercise,

H Y S T E R I A

In women, are similar to the hypochondriacs in men, but usually more violent, and attended with convulsive fits; which usually come on with oppression at the breast, difficult breathing, a sense of something rising in the throat, which seems to threaten suffocation; convulsive motions; frothing at the mouth; laughing, and sometimes crying. May be known from a mere syncope by the pulse and breathing continuing, whereas in a syncope they are not perceptible; it also comes on gradually, but a syncope more suddenly; in that, the fit is of short continuance, in this, usually much longer; with a colour in the face, which is not the case in a syncope.

TREATMENT of the disorder itself, as in the hypochondriaca. In the fit volatile fœtids, singed feathers, &c. may be applied to the nostrils; and cold water and volatile fœtids given. The feet and legs may be placed in warm water; the pure cold air should be freely admitted;

mitted; cold water may be sprinkled on the face and breast; and if a plethora be indicated, bleed; otherwise cautiously avoid it. In this disease, particular attention should be given to the state of the menses, &c.

This disease appears often under a variety of forms; for a more particular account than can here be given, Sydenham, and other authors may be consulted.

H Y S T E R I T I S, or *Inflammation of the Womb.* See *Womb*.

J A L A P.

Cathartic gr. xv. ad ʒff.

J A U N D I C E.

SYMPTOMS. Yellowness of the whole skin, but chiefly the whites of the eyes; the urine also yellow; lassitude, inactivity, anxiety, sickness, oppression and difficult breathing, pain at the stomach, costiveness, hard, white, or grey stools, and bitter taste in the mouth.

TREATMENT. If the vessels be very full, bleed; then vomit, purge, and give medicines with soap; to which may occasionally be added, rhubarb, aloes, chalybeates or squills. Saline draughts if fever; opiates in case of pain; gentle

the emetics may be occasionally repeated, and the body should be kept open. Chalybeate waters, or water or cyder with a red hot iron quenched in it, may be used as common drink; gentle exercise, air, and chearful company.

I L I A C P A S S I O N.

SYMPTOMS. Acute pains in the bowels, oppression at the stomach, tension of the belly, vomiting of bile, and sometimes of faeces, great thirst and heat.

TREATMENT as in the *inflammatory Colic*, of which this is only a more violent kind.

I N C R A S S A N T S, *Bark*, and other *Tonics*, which see.

I N F L A M M A T I O N *Superficial*. See *Phlegmon*.

I N F L A M M A T I O N *of the Bowels*.
See *Colic* and *Iliac Passion*.

I N F L A M M A T I O N *of other Parts*.
See the respective Parts.

I N F U S I O N *Bitter*.

Stomachic, corroborant ʒjss. ad ʒiij. bis die.

I N F U -

I N F U S I O N *Bitter, Purging.*

Stomachic, corroborant, and opening; dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$
ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij.}$ bis die.

I N F U S I O N *of Sena.*

Purging $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij.}$ ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$

I N F U S I O N *of Sena, with Lemons.* Ditto.

I P E C A C U A N H A.

Emetic $\mathfrak{D}\text{ss.}$ ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ sudorific gr. ss. ad ijj with
opium. Also in dysenteries.

I R O N. See *Chalybs* and its *Preparations.*

I S I N G L A S S.

Corroborants, nutritive, in jellies.

I S S U E S, *to cut.*

Pinch up the skin and fat with the thumb and
forefinger, and divide them with a lancet so
as to admit a pea; or you may apply a small
blister or caustic on the part. The peas which
it is afterwards dressed with may be smeared
with basilicon or ung. ad vesic. if necessary;
and dipped in blue vitriol water if fungus
appears. The pea may be secured with ad-
hesive plaister; if the issue inflames, dress with
ung. alb. &c. or bleed or purge.

I T C H .

SYMPTOMS. An eruption in the form of small pimples or pustules, chiefly about the joints, wrist, hams, the bend of the arms, the waist, and between the fingers; the pimples generally hard at first, afterwards watery, especially if rubbed or otherwise inflamed. An itching, which is greatest when warm, or in bed; it is also infectious.

TREATMENT. Anoint with sulph. viv. and axung, ung. cærul. or white precipitate and pomatum; hellebore, or sal ammoniac may occasionally be added; or wash with a weak solution of merc. corros. sub. a decoction of white hellebore root, or strong aq. veg. min. with salt. A quicksilver girdle may be worn, but sulphur is the most safe and certain; fl. sulph. may be given inwardly; bleed and purge first in case of inflammation or costiveness.

J U I C E S, *Scorbutic.*

℥ij. ad ℥vj. bis die.

J U L E P *of Camphire.*

Diaphoretic, febrifuge, antispasmodic, diuretic,
 ℥j. ad ℥iiij. every four, six, eight, or twelve hours.

JULEP

J U L E P *of Chalk.*

Aborbent, and in diarrhœas, \mathfrak{z} j℥. ad \mathfrak{z} iiij. sæpe.

J U L E P *of Mūsk.*

Antispasmodic, (in singultus) \mathfrak{z} j. ad \mathfrak{z} iiij. frequenter.

J U N I P E R *Berries.*

Carminative, diuretic, in decoction or infusion, *ad libitum.*

K E R M E S. See *Confection* and *Syrup.*

K E R M E S *Mineral.*

Alterative gr. ℥. ad gr. iiij. bis die.

K I B E S. See *Chilblains.*

K I D N E Y S, *Inflammation of.*

SYMPTOMS. Burning pain in the kidney, or kidneys; vomiting, eructations, the thigh feels numb, pain in the groin, ilium, and testicle of the same side; frequent, but small discharges of urine, which is red and high coloured, yet limpid and watery in the height of the disease.

TREATMENT. Bleed; open the body with cathartics and clysters; give emollient diuretics, with plenty of emuls. comm. or the like, for
common

common drink; warm bathing; opiates may be admitted in case of violent pain.

If the pain abates, leaving behind a sense of weight, with frequent shiverings, followed by heat, and whitish turbid urine, it denotes sup-
puration, bals. capiv. with nitre, and rhubarb, or other balsamic diuretics. The pain sud-
denly remitting, with cold sweats, intermit-
ting pulse, hiccup, fœtid urine, and sup-
pression of that discharge, are signs of mortifi-
cation.

K I N G 's E V I L. See *Scrophula*.

L A B D A N U M. Used in warm plaisters.

L A B O U R. See *Child-birth*.

L A C A M M O N I A C U M.

Asthmatic, antispasmodic \bar{z} j. ad \bar{z} ijj.

L A C, *Tincture of*. Dentrific.

L A V E N D E R, *Infusion of*.

Cephalic, nervous.

L E A D.

Externally desiccative, repellent.

L E M O N *Juice*.

Cooling, antiseptic \bar{z} j. ad \bar{z} ss.

E

LEMON

L E M O N *Peel.*

Stomachic, in infusion ʒj. ad iij.

L E T H A R G Y.

This may be considered only as a lesser degree of *Apoplexy*, and should be treated accordingly. The chief symptoms are sleep, or great drowsiness.

L E Y or LIXIVIUM of *Soap.*

Antacid, diuretic, lithontriptic, gut. x. ad ʒj. bis die.

L E Y or LIXIVIUM of *Tartar.*

Antacid, diuretic, gut. xv. ad ʒj.

L I E N T E R Y.

In this disease the aliment is discharged with but little alteration, and the body wastes. The *Treatment* as in the *Cæliac Passion*.

L I M E. See *Water.*L I N I M E N T, *Arcæus's.*

Digestive, incarnative.

L I N I M E N T *Mercurial.* See *Ointment Mercurial.*

L I N I M E N T *Saponaceous.*

Discutient, strengthening.

L I N I-

L I N I M E N T *Volatile.*

Discutient, resolvent, repellent.

L I N I M E N T *White.*

Healing, softening.

L I N I M E N T U M *Tripharmacum.*

Drying, healing.

L I N S E E D *Infusion of.*

Pectoral, diuretic.

L I T H O N T R I P T I C S .

Lix. sapon. gut. x. ad 3j. Soap 3ff. ad 3ij.
Sal ammon. vol. gr. v. ad xv. Spt. sal marin.
gut. x. ad xx. or more. Lime water (oyster-
shell) *ad libit.*

L I V E R *inflamed.*

SYMPTOMS. Great pain in the part, shooting
up towards the throat and shoulder; vomit-
ing, dry cough, lassitude, fever, tension of
the hypochondrium; eyes, skin, and urine,
sometimes yellow; costiveness, difficulty of
breathing.

TREATMENT. Bleed as largely as the pulse
will bear; blister the part, purge, give cool-
ing febrifuges and diuretics; direct cooling

emollient clysters, fomentations, and poultices, and pediluvia.

If a tumour appears, forward and open it, if nothing forbids.

In the East-Indies they cure this disease by salivation, bleeding and purging being premised. If a *Scirrhus* succeeds, soap, rhubarb, mercurials, and chalybeates will be proper.

L O C H I A. See *Child-birth*.

L O C K E D J A W.

SYMPTOMS. A rigid contraction of the muscles which raise the lower jaw, whence the jaws continue violently closed, with great pain.

TREATMENT. The best remedy is large and repeated doses of opium. Blisters, purges, clysters, and antispasmodics may also be prescribed.

L O G W O O D, *Infusion of*.
Astringent ℥ij. ad ℥iv. See *Extract*.

L O T I O N, *Soap*.

For cutaneous deformities.

L U E S V E N E R E A. See *Veneral Disease*.

LUMBAGO.

L U M B A G O .

A kind of rheumatism in the loins or small of the back, without any nephritic symptoms. Antirheumatic remedies prove most efficacious. See *Rheumatism*. Strengthening or stimulating plaisters, or even blisters to the part, are also useful.

L U X A T I O N S .

TREATMENT. Extend the limb or part, so that the head of the bone may be free from obstacles; then reduce the bone into its natural situation, and apply proper bandages, not too tight, to keep it so till the ligaments have recovered their tone. If there be inflammation, bleed, give laxatives and cooling remedies, foment and poultice. Rest and proper diet should be advised.

M A D N E S S .

The symptoms are too well known to need enumeration. Emetics, cathartics, blisters, occasional bleeding, antispasmodics, opiates, and low diet. These may be varied according to the nature of the complaint (that is, whether it be *Melancholy* or the *contrary*) and to the symptoms that arise in either.

M A G N E S I A.

Antacid, cardialgia, opening ʒj. ad ʒij.

M E A S L E S.

SYMPTOMS. Chilliness, shivering, pain in the head, fever, sickness, and sometimes vomiting; cough, heaviness, swelling and inflammation of the eyes, and discharge of watery humour from them, and also from the nostrils. The third or fourth day, an eruption like flea-bites appear in the face, neck, and breast, and soon after in the body and limbs; they rise above the skin, but do not suppurate. The fever and other symptoms do not, as in the *Small-Pox*, &c. abate on the appearance of the eruption, which continues about three days, then dries away, the skin peeling off; but the other symptoms remain and even increase, especially the cough, which is also attended generally with difficulty of breathing, and oppression at the breast.

TREATMENT. Cooling and aperient febrifuges; gentle diaphoretics, if necessary; bleeding, if nothing forbids; pectorals for the cough; opiates occasionally at night; blister, if the cough be obstinate; and bathe the feet
in

in warm water. Gentle physic should be given as soon as the eruption disappears.

It has been proposed to inoculate the *Measles*, but Dr. *Simmons*, in his dissertation *de Rubeola*, observes, that the different attempts in this way, hitherto have proved ineffectual; Dr. *Home's* experiments, as related in his *Medical Facts*, not having been found to answer when repeated by others.

M E C O N I U M *retention of, in Infants ;*
(called also *Colica Meconialis.*)

TREATMENT. Give magnesia or syr. ros. with ol. ricini, or ol. amygd. ol. anisi, or other oil in case of wind, and if necessary, emollient clysters. If purging, give creta, or other absorbents, &c. If vomiting, syr. e mecon. given with caution in small doses.

M E N S E S, *immoderate flux of.*

TREATMENT. Tinct. rosar. tinct. styptic, alum, bark, pulv. e fuccin. c. opiates. In desperate cases, small doses of vitriol. cærul. or tinct. saturn. but with great caution. Bleeding, aperients, astringent fomentations to the part, as vinegar, alum, or the like ; rest, and proper mild diet.

M E N S E S *obstructed.*

TREATMENT. In phlegmatic habits, purge with tinct. sacra. pil. rufi. or other aloetics, and give chalybeates. In plethoric habits, bleed, avoid chalybeates, and give pulv. e myrrh. c. castor, or the like, with tinct. melampodii, aloes, oil or extract of favine, pennyroyal, and the like. Bathing the feet, fomenting the belly, and sitting over the steams of hot water are good in both habits; attenuants in case of viscid blood; emetics are often efficacious, as are sometimes small doses of mercurials; exercise, and if the appetite be vitiated, proper stomachics. Of late, electricity has been found efficacious in cases of this sort, by drawing sparks, and sending gentle shocks through the pelvis.

M E R C U R I A L *Pills.* See *Pill.*

M E R C U R I A L *Plaster, Ointment, &c.*
See *Plaster* and *Ointment.*

M E R C U R I U S *dulcis.* (*Calomel*)
Alterative, antivenereal gr. j. ad v. omni nocte.
(Also vermifuge, deobstruent, and for salivation) Cathartic gr. v. ad xv.

M E R C U R Y

M E R C U R Y *Alkalized.*

Alterative, vermifuge gr. v. ad ʒʒ. bis die.

M E R C U R Y *Calcined.*

Alterative, antivenereal gr. ʒʒ. ad ij. omni nocte.

M E R C U R Y *Corrosive sublimate.*

Alterative, antivenereal gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ ad gr. j. bis die.

M E R C U R Y *Red corrosive.* Escarotic.

M E R C U R Y *precipitate, White.*

Antipforic, &c. in liniments.

M E R C U R Y *Emetic, Yellow.*

Gr. ij. ad iv.

M E Z E R I O N.

Antivenereal, alterative, in decoction, dose ʒij. ad iv.

M I L I A R Y }
M I L K } *Fever.* See *Fever:*

M I L L E P E D E S.

Diuretic, attenuant, deobstruent, number ij. ad v. or more alive; or in powder gr. iij. ad xv.

M I S C A R R I A G E. See *Abortion.*

M I T H R I D A T E.

Alexipharmic, anodyne, ʒj. ad ʒiʒʒ.

MORTIFICATION. See *Sphacelus*.

M U S K.

Antispasmodic gr. iij. or more. See *Julep*.

M Y R R H.

Deobstruent, antispasmodic gr. iij ad xij.

N E P H R I T I C S.

Gum arabic *ad libit*. Spt. nitr. dulc. gut. xx.
ad 3j. Sal diureticus ʒss. ad 3j. Opiates.
See *Diuretics*.

N E P H R I T I S. See *Kidneys*.

N E R V O U S *Complaints*. See *Hypochondriac* and *Hysterical Diseases*.

The class of medicines called *Nervous*, with corroborants, air, and proper regimen, are most useful in these cases.

N E R V O U S *Fever*. See *Fever*.

N E R V O U S *Medicines*.

Pil gum gr. v. ad ʒj. Assafoetida, and the other gums in like doses. See also *Bark*, the *Chalybeates*, *Cephalics*, *Tonics*, and *Antispasmodics*.

NIPPLES

N I P P L E S *fore.*

TREATMENT. Apply oil of wax, cream, mucilage of gum Arabic, ung. alb. suet, or the like. If they are moist, ung. alb. with some drying powder, as starch, bol. armen. &c.

N I T R E.

Cooling, febrifuge, diuretic gr. v. ad ʒj.

O I L of *Almonds.* } Opening, pectoral; out-
 ———— *Olives.* } wardly, softening, relaxing.

O I L S *Essential.*

The virtues of the plants they are drawn from, in doses of gut. j. ad iij. on sugar, or otherwise.

O I L S by *Decoction* and *Infusion*.

Softening and relaxing externally applied.

O I L of *Palm.*

Outwardly for cramps, weakneses of nerves, and chilblains.

O I L of *Wax.*

Externally to chaps, &c.

O I N T M E N T *Basilicon.*

Digestive.

O I N T M E N T of *Elder.*

————— *Marshmallows.* }

Cooling, emollient.

O I N T M E N T *of Gum Elemi.*

Digestive, incarnative.

O I N T M E N T *Mercurial.*

For salivation; repellent, discutient, for the
itch, vermin, &c.

O I N T M E N T *of Precipite.* }
 ————— *Sulphur.* }

For the itch, &c.

O I N T M E N T *Saturnine.*

Drying, repellent.

O I N T M E N T *of Tar.*

For scald heads, digestive, &c.

O I N T M E N T *of Tutty.*

For the eyes.

O I N T M E N T *White.*

Healing, softening, cooling.

O L I B A N U M.

Corroborant, gr. v. ad ℥j.

O P I U M.

Anodyne, antispasmodic, &c. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad ij.

O P O P O N A X.

Nervous, antispasmodic, gr. v. ad xv.

O R A N G E

ORANGE *Juice,* }
 ----- *Peel,* } As lemon, but weaker.

O X Y M E L *Simple.*

Antiseptic, cooling, detergent.

O X Y M E L of *Squills.*

Expectorant, diuretic ʒff. ad ʒj. Emetic ʒij.
 ad ʒj.

O Y S T E R - S H E L L S.

Absorbent gr. xx. ad ʒj.

O Y S T E R - S H E L L S *calcined.*

(Their water) Lithontriptic ʒiv. or more.

P A L P I T A T I O N of the Heart.

TREATMENT. In proper constitutions bleed repeatedly; but where the disorder proceeds from relaxation, the bark and corroborants. The nervous tribe, musk, volatile salts, &c. are good; as are also blisters.

P A L S Y, or P A R A L Y S I S.

SYMPTOMS. A loss or diminution of the motion or feeling, or both, of some part or parts of the body. If it happens to all the parts below the head, it is called *Paraplegia*; if to one side of the body, *Hemiplegia*; and if to a particular part *Paralysis*.

TREAT-

TREATMENT. Emetics, blisters kept open, and strong clysters; nervous, attenuating, and stimulating medicines, as valerian, castor, mustard, sal c. c. horse-radish, &c. And mustard, or other warm stimulating application rubbed into the parts; and to that part of the spina from whence the nerves serving the part issue. Electricity and dry frictions are good, as are also chalybeate, and Bath or Bristol waters.

P E A R L S.

Absorbent ℥j. ad ʒj.

P E C T O R A L S.

Elix. pareg. ʒss. ad ʒj. Pulv. e tragac c. ℥j. ad ʒj. Pil. de styrace gr. v. ad ℥j. Oxy-mel scillitic ʒss. Troch. bechic, decoct. pect. *Ad libitum.*

P E E L. See *Bark.*

P E R I P N E U M O N Y, or *Inflammation of the Lungs.*

SYMPTOMS. Difficult breathing, with oppression and seeming load at the breast; the breath hot, cough, fever, redness in the face, pulse sometimes hardly perceptible, but after bleed-
ing,

ing, strong, but unequal. Differs from a *Pleurisy* in the cough being more moist, the pain less acute, nor the pulse so strong.

TREATMENT. Bleed, repeatedly if necessary; and give nitre, with spermaceti, or ol. amygd. sal c. c. gentle antimonials, or the like. Cooling emollient clysters are useful, as are also blistering and cupping.

P E R I P N E U M O N Y, *Bastard.*

SYMPTOMS. Heat and cold alternately; pain and giddiness of the head, when the cough is most troublesome; vomiting, quick, difficult breathing, and wheezing; pain of the breast; urine turbid, with red sediment. Differs from a true *Peripneumony* in having neither extraordinary heat, pain, thirst, or fever; and by its usually seizing those of a relaxed and gross habit; prevailing most in moist foggy weather, contrary to the other.

TREATMENT. Bleed not, unless the pulse be very full, and comatose symptoms appear; blisters, emetics, laxatives, emollient clysters, attenuants and diluents; pectorals for the cough, and opiates if necessary.

P H I L O N I U M *London.*

Carminative, anodyne ℞. ad ʒss.

P H L E G M O N

P H L E G M O N, or *superficial Inflammation.*

SYMPTOMS. Heat, pain, tension, redness, and throbbing in the part; fever; that part proceeding to suppuration or solution, gangrene, or scirrhus.

TREATMENT. Remove any perceivable external cause; bleed, purge, and give diaphoretic febrifuges; apply emollient fomentations and poultices to the part. If matter forms, cease evacuation, and forward the suppuration; when ripe, open the abscess and digest it off. If gangrene appears, treat as directed under that article.

P H R E N S Y, *Phrenetis*, or *Inflammation of the Brain.*

SYMPTOMS. Constant delirium and fever, difficult breathing, violent pain in the head; redness of eyes and face, pulse quick, hard, and small; tongue black and dry, urine thin and transparent, sudden startings, picking the bed clothes. Known from a common fever, &c. by the delirium *preceding* the fever.

TREATMENT. Bleed largely; stimulating clysters, blisters, the pediluvium, and sinapisms to the feet; spirituous embrocations to the head, first shaved. Nitre, sal c. c. or other attenu-

ants,

ants, purges, and diluents; promoting the hæmorrhoidal flux is of great use.

P H T H Y S I S. See *Consumption*.

PHYMOSIS and PARAPHYMOSIS.

SYMPTOMS. The first is a closing of the prepuce over the glans penis, so as not to be drawn back; the last, a constriction of it behind the glans, so as not to be drawn forward over it.

TREATMENT. Foment, poultice, bleed, and purge; vomit if necessary; and give cooling febrifuges. If these fail, proper incisions must be made.

P I L E S, or *painful Tumours in the Anus or Rectum*.

TREATMENT. Bleed, if necessary; and give sulphur, or æthiops mineral, nitre, and elect. lenitiv. opiates if they are very painful; and if they are external, foment them with warm emollient liquors, or anoint them with ung. samb. or the like; if they bleed much, apply gentle astringents; if much swelled and inflamed, scarify, or apply leeches to them. Balf. sulph. is very proper to apply to the *Piles*, and the ung. cærul. has also been found useful. They may more expeditiously be driven

driven away by liniments made of powder of galls, or sugar of lead, or by washing them with solutions of white or blue vitriol. But as the hæmorrhoidal discharge is generally salutary, caution must be used in repelling them.

P I L L *Aromatic.*

Aperient ʒss. ad ʒj. antirheumatic, deobstruent, gr. v. ad xii. bis die.

P I L L *Colocynth.*

(Both) Cathartic ʒj. ad ʒij.

P I L L *Ecpbrætic.*

Emmenagogue gr. v. ad ʒss. bis die.

P I L L *Guminous.*

Hysterical, nervous, &c. gr. v. ad ʒss. bis die.

P I L L *Mercurial.*

Alterative, antivenereal gr. v. ad ʒj. omni nocte.

P I L L *Rufus's*

Deobstruent gr. v. ad ʒj. bis die. Opening ʒj. ad ʒss.

P I L L *Soap.*

Diuretic, icteric, anodyne gr. v. ad ʒj.

P I L L *Storax.*

Pectoral, anodyne gr. iv. ad ʒj. at night.

P I L L *Squill.*

Asthmatic, pectoral, diuretic gr. v. ad xij.

P I M P L E S.

TREATMENT. Wash them with a solution of sach. saturn. or vitriol. alb. If these fail, try spt. vin. camph. a solution of sal. tartari, or white precipitate mixed with pomatum. If they proceed from foul blood or a scorbutic cause (as it is termed) treat them with alteratives, as directed for the *Land Scurvy*; with now and then a cooling purge.

P L A G U E.

SYMPTOMS. Shivering; pain in the head, back, and stomach; sickness and vomiting; despondency, anxiety, difficult breathing, wildness of countenance, high fever, faintings, hiccups, and catching of the tendons. Tumours at length appear in the groin, armpits, or behind the ears; and then the fever abates, but returns if the tumours sink. Fœtid breath and sweat; livid spots, sometimes broad, and suddenly disappearing. Carbuncles arise in the worst state of the disease, which

which seldom suppurate kindly, but appear as red fiery circles ; are small tumours with corrupted flesh underneath, and are attended with great itching. The symptoms, however, vary according to the constitution and state of the air, but these are the most general.

TREATMENT. The tumours are critical, and should be encouraged by ripening cataplasms and proper cordials ; the carbuncles should be poulticed with cataplasm e cymino, or the like ; and if they appear gangrenous, scarify, and dress them with ol. terebinth, and hot digestives, as in *Mortifications*.

The disease itself should be treated with diaphoretics, antiseptics, cordials, antiphlogistics, or other remedies, according to the symptoms ; but in general, camphire, nitre, snakeroot, and bark, &c an emetic being first given, seem most eligible in this dreadful disorder.

N. B. The vapour generated by nitre, especially if the deflagration be made with odoriferous ingredients, is said to prevent infection.

PLAISTER *Common.*

Healing, drying.

PLAISTER *Common, with Gums, suppurative.*

PLAISTER

P L A I S T E R *Mercurial.*

Discutient, resolvent.

P L A I S ' T E R *Mucilage.*

Softening, and for corns.

P L A I S T E R *Red Lead.*

Drying, healing.

P L A I S T E R *Soap.*

Resolvent.

P L E U R E S Y.

SYMPTOMS. Chilliness, shivering, succeeded by heat, thirst, and restlessness; a violent acute pain on one side near the ribs, extending towards the shoulder blades, back, and breast; worst when the affected side is lain on. Difficult breathing, redness of the cheeks, nausea, and dry cough, the matter spit up, if any, yellowish or bloody.

TREATMENT as in the *Peripneumony*; but repeated bleeding, laxatives, and cooling attenuants, as sal c. c. with nitre are chiefly to be relied on.

P O I S O N S.

TREATMENT. When these are taken, if the time has been but short, give a strong emetic of white or blue vitriol, drinking plentifully
of

of warm water to wash the stomach; oily clysters should also be given repeatedly, as should likewise cathartics. If corrosive sublimated was the poison, give solution of any fixed alkaline salt. If opium, or other narcotic, give acids (as vinegar) with water or broth; apply blisters; and if necessary, bleed. Care must be taken to continue these operations a sufficient time; afterwards the stomach and bowels should be healed with proper balsamic remedies, broths, &c.

POMEGRANATE SHELL. See *Bark*.
The juice cooling, antiseptic.

P O P P I E S. See *Syrup of Poppies*.

P O W D E R of *Amber, compound*.
Astringent, corroborant gr. viij. ad ʒss. bis die.

P O W D E R *Antilyssus*.
For bite of mad dog ʒiſſ. omni mane.

P O W D E R of *Arum root, compound*.
Stomachic, antirheumatic ʒj. ad ʒj. bis die.

P O W D E R *Bezoardic*.
Absorbent, alexipharmic ʒj. ad ʒj. at night.

P O W D E R

P O W D E R *of Bole, compound.*

Astringent ℥ss. ʒss. bis die.

P O W D E R *of Ceruse, compound.*

Cooling and astringent, in collyriums for the eyes.

P O W D E R *of Contrayerwa, compound.*

Sudorific ℥j. ad ʒj.

P O W D E R *of Crabs Claws, compound.*

Aborbent, febrifuge, ℥j. ad ʒj. frequenter.

P O W D E R *to promote Delivery.*

℥j. ad ʒj.

P O W D E R *of Scammony, compound.*

Cathartic ℥j. ad ℥ij.

P O W D E R *of Sena, compound.*

Cathartic ʒss. ad ʒj. or more.

P O W D E R *of Tin.*

Vermifuge ℥j. ad ʒj. bis die.

P O W D E R *of Tragacanth, compound.*

Pectoral ℥j. ad ʒj. frequenter.

P O X. See *Venereal Disease.*

P O X, *Chicken*; or S W I N E Pox.

SYMPTOMS. Chilliness, heat, and the usual precursory symptoms of fever; but milder than in the small pox. The eruption appears about the third day. They rise like the small pox, but may be known from them by the matter being more like water than pus, by little vesicles, or bladders filled with water, on the top of such pustules as are whole; and by their turning about the fifth day; which the small pox does not till at least the seventh; and they leave no marks behind them.

TREATMENT. Cooling febrifuges, as nitre, with magnesia, antimonials, pulv. contray. and saline draughts, &c. and diluents; and afterwards two or three purges.

The *Swine Pox* is only a larger sort of *Chicken Pox*.

P O X, *Small*. See *Small Pox*.

PROCIDENTIA, *vel* PROLAPSUS
ANI, *or bearing down of the Rectum*.

TREATMENT. Corroborants, as bark, tinct. rosar. &c. Laxatives, clysters, and aperients, if costive; clysters of tinct. rosar. or other bracers, and a proper bandage; chalybeates and cold bathing.

ing. *N. B.* If there be inflammation, emollient fomentations and poultices. The part should be gently reduced, and kept up with a bandage; rest and an horizontal posture are proper.

Prolapsus Uteri. TREATMENT as in the preceding case. Pessaries are also proper to be worn.

PUERPERAL }
PUTRID } *Fever.* See *Fever*

QUICKSILVER.

Vermifuge, opening ʒss. ad ʒij. or more, in the morning.

QUINCY.

SYMPTOMS. Inflammation of the throat; with pain, great heat, tumour, redness, difficulty in swallowing, and fever. The uvula sometimes relaxed and inflamed; the face red.

TREATMENT. Bleed largely, or according to exigency; open the body; blisters to the back, and near the part; gargle with *spt. sal ammon.* and decoct. *pect.* strong of the former; poultice the part with bread and milk, to which camphire may be added, and the volatile liniment may also be applied. If it suppurates, cease to evacuate; and inhale emollient steams.

When ripe open the abscess ; afterwards gargle with tinct. rofar. and tinct. myrrh.

RATTLE SNAKE ROOT.

Diaphoretic, antiseptic gr. v. ad ʒj. Also in antiseptic gargles.

R E S I N *of Aloes.*

Cathartic ʒj. or more. Deobstruent gr. v. ad ʒss.

R E S I N *of Bark.*

Corroborant, febrifuge, &c. gr. v. ad ʒj.

R E S I N *of Guaiacum.*

Antirheumatic, alterative, deobstruent gr. v. ad xv.

R E S I N *of Jalap.*

R E S I N *of Scammony.*

Cathartic gr. v. ad ʒj.

R H E U M A T I S M *Acute.*

SYMPTOMS. Rigor, shivering, fever, thirst, costiveness, wandering gnawing pains, with swelling and redness in the part affected. The pain worse towards night, and in bed.

TREATMENT. Bleeding ; medicines with sal c. c. nitre, camphire, guaiacum, antimonials, or the like ; laxatives, and opiates occasionally.

caſionally. The part may be rubbed with lin. ſapon. camphire, and oil; lin. vol. &c. Warm fomentations are good; the part may be covered with flannel, diluents ſhould be freely given, and a diaphoreſis kept up. When the urine deposits a copious ſediment, the bark may be given; it may be joined with ſome of the above, and opium may be occaſionally added.

R H E U M A T I S M *chronic.*

Differs from the *acute*, in that it is not attended with fever or inflammation in the part; and chiefly attacks thoſe advanced in life, contrary to the other.

TREATMENT. If neceſſary bleed, and purge with elect. e ſcammon. ſena, &c. Pulv. doveri, or other anodyne ſudorific, may be given. Calomel in ſmall doſes, with vin. antim. has been found efficacious; as hath likewiſe kermes mineral, with camphire, about three grains of each. Bark and ſarſaparilla are given by ſome; but gum guaiacum with volatile ſalts, the guaiacum with an opiate, or ſal c. c. with nitre, and julep e camph. according to circumſtances, are generally ſucceſſful. Warm embrocations to the part, and flannel are alſo ſerviceable; cold bathing, where not improper on other accounts; a flannel ſhirt worn

next the skin, is a good preventive of a return. *N. B.* Mustard has been effectual, taken inwardly, and rubbed into the part. Electricity, friction and exercise of the part, are useful.

R H U B A R B.

Cathartic ℥j. ad 3j. Stomachic gr. iv. ad 3℥.

R H U B A R B *toasted.*

Astringent ℥ss. ad ℥j.

R I C K E T S.

SYMPTOMS. The head large, the fontanella keeps long open, the face full and florid, the joints knotty, and the bones protuberant, causing incurvation and distortion; the ribs protuberate, and become crooked; the belly swells; cough, and pulmonary disorders succeed. The child (for children only are the subjects of this complaint) moves weakly, and waddles; usually appears about the eighth month, and continues till the sixth year; arises from bad nursing; the understanding is very early.

TREATMENT. Cold bathing; friction; bathing the back with spirituous embrocations, or warm balsamic liniments; strengthening plasters;

plaisters; gentle vomits of ipecacuanha; and purges with rhubarb and æthiops mineral; bark, chalybeates, air, and exercise.

R I N G W O R M S. See *Tetters*.

R O B *of Elder.*

Pectoral, opening ʒj. ad ʒiij.

R O S E S, *red.*

Astringent gr. v. ad ʒss. See *Tincture*.

R O S E M A R Y.

Cephalic, carminative, &c. in infusion.

R U E.

In infusion against fits and spasmodic complaints; also alexipharmic and antipestilential; juice in clysters, vermifuge.

R U P T U R E S. See *Hernia*.

S A F F R O N.

Cordial gr. iij. ad ʒj. or in infusion.

S A G A P E N U M.

Nervous, hysteric, &c. gr. v. ad ʒj. bis die.

S A L T, *alkaline fixed.*

(As sal absinth, sal tartar, &c.) antacid, attenuant, diuretic gr. iij. ad xv.

S A L T, *alkaline volatile.*

(As sal c. c. sal ammon. vol. &c.) antacid, attenuant, diaphoretic gr. iij. ad xv.

S A L T *of Amber.*

Aperient, diuretic, hyſteric gr. iv. ad ʒj.

S A L T *Ammoniac.*

Diuretic, febrifuge, attenuant, diaphoretic gr. v. ad ʒj. or more.

S A L T *Cathartic.*

(As Glauber's, Epſom, Rochelle, &c. ʒſſ. ad ʒij.)

S A L T *Diuretic.*

Attenuant ʒj. ad ʒij. Aperient ʒij. ad ʒſſ.

S A L T *of Steel.*

Attenuant, deobſtruent gr. ij ad ʒſſ.

S A R S A P A R I L L A.

Alterative, antivenereal, in decoction (ʒij. ad ʒij.) ʒiv. ad ʒſſ. bis die.

S A S S A F R A S.

Alterative, antiſcorbutic, &c. doſe as in *Sarſaparilla*.

S A V I N.

Emmenagogue, in infuſion ʒij. ad ʒiv.

SCALDS,

S C A L D S, *or Burns.*

TREATMENT. Apply ol. linif. igne alone, or with spermaceti or wax dissolved in it; aq. veg. min. is also good; afterwards cerat. epulot, or other cicatrizer. If inflammation renders it necessary, bleed and purge.

S C A L D - H E A D.

TREATMENT. Rub the part with ointments made of sulphur, pitch, ung. nicotian, or the like; the ung. cærul. has been used with success; bathing with salt water, and give mercurials, antimonials, or other alteratives; blisters kept open, and issues, are proper.

S C A M M O N Y.

Cathartic ʒss. ad ʒj.

S C A R L E T *Fever.* See *Fever.*S C H I R R U S, *or hardened Glands.*

TREATMENT. Endeavour to disperse it by mercurial unction, ext. cicutæ, or mercurials, with sarsaparilla, &c. and occasional purges. If it inclines to suppurate, treat it as directed in abscesses, &c. If it neither disperses nor suppurates, extirpation is the only cure.

where it can be done; otherwise treat it with coolers, and occasional anodynes.

S C I A T I C A.

SYMPTOMS. A fixed pain in the hip, like the rheumatism. Called also the *Hip Gout* and *Ischias*.

TREATMENT as in *Lumbago*.

S C O R D I U M.

Astringent. See its Preparations.

S C R O P H U L A.

SYMPTOMS. Schirrous unequal tumours, which do not readily suppurate; affecting the glandular parts, but chiefly on the sides of the neck.

TREATMENT. Purge occasionally with jalap and calomel; and give alteratives, as calomel, with sulph. aur. ant. æth. antimon. or some other; millipedes are good; spong. ust. with rhubarb; sea water internally before suppuration, and bark and sea bathing after they soften; exercise is good; gross and high seasoned diet must be avoided; vegetable acids, especially Seville oranges, are proper.

S C U R V Y.

SYMPTOMS. Heaviness, lassitude, low spirits, offensive

offensive breath, tender gums, fallow bloated countenance, hæmorrhages from the nose and mouth, difficult breathing, swelling of the legs, yellow, purple, or livid spots on the skin; tumours in the limbs; contraction of the tendons of the ham; other symptoms occur, but they differ in different subjects, as do likewise those above-mentioned; and the disease is in general sufficiently known. It is however, distinguished into *Sea* and *Land Scurvy*.

TREATMENT. In the *Sea Scurvy*, the juices are disposed to putridity from the use of animal food, and moist air; antiseptics therefore will be proper, as vegetables, vegetable acids, fruit, cyder, &c. Infusion of malt, in defect of these, or liquors made of molasses or sugar. Bark, and elix. vitr. acid. good. Liquids impregnated with fixed air for common drink, and wholesome air.

The *Land Scurvy*, (improperly so called) is rather a cutaneous disease; scurfy or scabby eruptions appear, either partially, or more universally; often with itching and heat.

The antimonial alteratives, with gentle mercurials, are often efficacious; aq. calcis c. succ. scorbutic, or the like, may be used with them.

Cream of tartar and flowers of sulphur are good. The parts may be anointed with saturnine liniments, with a little white precipitate if necessary.

S C U R V Y G R A S S.

Antiscorbutic, the juice or infusion $\text{ʒij. ad } \text{ʒiv.}$ bis die.

S E N E K A. See *Rattlesnake-root*.

S E N N A.

Cathartic $\text{ʒj. ad } \text{ʒiij.}$ or in infusion.

S E T O N, *to make.*

Pinch up the skin and fat with the finger and thumb, and run a proper needle through it, armed with a skain of silk or thread smeared with digestive ointment; which must be shifted a little every day, so as to keep both orifices running.

S H I N G L E S. See *Tetters*.

S I N G U L T U S. See *Hiccups*.

S K I N, *diseases of.* See *Cutaneous Diseases*

S L A T E, *Irish.*

An internal vulnerary and astringent, $\text{ʒj. ad } \text{ʒij.}$ in spruce beer.

SMALL-

S M A L L - P O X .

SYMPTOMS. Chilliness, shivering, heat, pain in the head and back, sickness and pain at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting; fever, costiveness, convulsive fits sometimes in children, which is a good symptom. On the third or fourth day the eruption appears, like flea-bites, in the face, breast, arms, body, and feet successively; pains and soreness in the throat. The eruption being completed, the fever goes off or abates. The eruptions fill, or mature like boils, and the skin between them is also red; the eye-lids, face, hands, and feet, swell successively; the pocks from red, grow whitish and smooth in the body, and yellow and rough in the face, full of a white matter. About the seventh day from the eruption, (sometimes the ninth) they dry, or *turn* as it is called, and scale off, leaving red marks, and sometimes pits behind.

TREATMENT. If the pulse be full and strong at the beginning, bleed; and if necessary, or the period be sufficiently early, purge, and give an emetic. During the eruptive fever, cooling febrifuges, with laxatives, or clysters occasionally; but if the symptoms require it

(as low pulse, &c.) gentle cordials and diaphoretics. After the eruption, little is generally required but a gentle anodyne at night, proper diluents, and if necessary, opening clysters, &c. If purging comes on, check it with caution; if delirium or fever, apply blisters; and if the pock sinks, give bark, with proper diaphoretics and cordials; especially if malignant or putrid symptoms, or petechiæ appear. Spt. vitrioli dulcis is also good in these cases, as are sinapisms to the feet.

In the *confluent* kind, all the symptoms are worse than in the *distinct*. The eruption makes its appearance a day or two later, and does not come to its height till the eleventh or fourteenth day after; the fever also continues after the eruption appears, and a salivation comes on, which must by no means be checked. The patient requires to be supported more in this case than in the other; care, however, must be taken in both kinds to avoid too much heat, or a heating regimen; and pure, and even cool air, where no objection appears, is salutary. If the pustules are opened, and the matter let out, so much the better; especially if danger of their sinking or striking in appears. Purging is esteemed proper after this disease.

To

To *inoculate* for the *Small-Pox*, take a little matter from a pustule, after the eruptive fever, on the point of a lancet, and insert it in the arm (by making a small puncture or two) between the true and scarf skin, which may afterwards be pressed down with the flat side of the lancet. Three or four days afterwards the punctures appear inflamed; in about three days more the precursory symptoms come on, and at length the eruption.

Previous to the inoculation, a mercurial purge or two may be administered, if the patient is of a full or gross habit; and he should also be restrained to a milk and farinaceous or vegetable diet, avoiding especially high seasoned food. It is found best to keep him out of bed, and even now and then in the cold air. The symptoms are generally so favourable, that little assistance is required from medicine, except a few mercurial purges after the disorder goes off.

S O A P.

Diuretic, icteric, lithontriptic, attenuant, ℞j.
ad ʒij. bis die.

S O A P *Leps.* See *Lixivium*.

S O R E T H R O A T, *putrid.* See *Angina*
maligna.

SPASMS.

110 THE MEDICAL

S P A S M S. See *Convulsions*.

S P E C I E S *Aromatic.*

Gr. v. ad xv.

S P E C I E S *of Scordium.*

Astringent gr. v. ad ʒj.

S P E R M A C E T I.

Pectoral, balsamic, vulnerary ʒj. ad 3j. Externally healing, softening.

S P H A C E L U S, or *complete Mortification.*

SYMPTOMS. This succeeds a *Gangrene* (which see) if it cannot be stopt; the part loses all sensation, and yields an intolerable smell.

TREATMENT as in *Gangrene*. When the supuration is advanced, amputate the limb, or cut out the part, if it can be done with safety; persisting in the use of the bark, &c. till a complete digestion is procured.

S P I R I T *of Hartshorn.*

Attenuant, cordial, sudorific gut. x. ad lx.

S P I R I T *Mindererus's.*

Attenuant, cooling, diaphoretic ʒij. ad 3ʒ.

S P I R I T *of Nitre, Sweet.*

Diuretic, febrifuge, carminative gut. x. ad 3ʒ.

SPIRIT

S P I R I T *of Turpentine.*

Diuretic, &c. gut. x. ad xl.

S P I R I T *of Vitriol, acid.*

Cooling, astringent, antiseptic, antalkaline, gut.
v. ad xx.

S P I R I T *of Vitriol, sweet.*

Febrifuge, diuretic, &c. gut. v. ad xx.

S P I R I T *Volatile aromatic.*

As spirit of *Hartshorn*; also cephalic.

S P I R I T *Volatile fætid.*

Antispasmodic, &c. gut. x. ad xxx.

S P L E E N. See *Hypochondriacal* and *Hysterical*
Diseases,

S P R A I N S. See *Strains.*

S Q U I L L S.

Pectoral, diuretic gr. iij. ad viij. Emetic ℥ss.
ad ℥j.

S T E E L, *Rust of.*

Deobstruent, attenuant, tonic gr. v. ad ℥ss. See
its preparations.

S T I N G S, *Venomous.*

TREATMENT as in *Bites.*

STOMACH,

S T O M A C H, *Inflammation of.*

SYMPTOMS. Heat, pulsation, and acute pain in the part, which is increased by swallowing; tension at the pit of the stomach; anxiety; retching; hiccup; small, weak, intermitting pulse.

TREATMENT. Bleeding, emollient liquids, and clysters; fomentations; gentle opiates; blisters; mucilage of gum arabic; with small doses of nitre occasionally.

S T O M A C H, *pain in.* See *Heart-burn.*

S T O N E A N D G R A V E L.

SYMPTOMS. Pain in the back and loins, or the region of the bladder; nausea; vomiting; strangury; sometimes bloody urine; costiveness; retraction of the testicle of the affected side; numbness down the thigh and leg; the pain in the kidneys abate when the calculus is got into the bladder, and the urine becomes turbid.

TREATMENT. Bleed, if no objection appears; draughts with ol. amygd. and large quantities of gum arabic, with manna and opium added occasionally. Pil. sapon. good as an anodyne at night. As solvents, the lixiv. sapon. from

x. to

x. to xxx. or lx. drops in veal broth twice in a day. Soap, oyſter-ſhells, and lime-water are alſo good; and in ſome caſes, the ſal vol. c. c. or ſpt. ſal marin. Water impregnated with fixed air, has been found a ſolvent in ſome caſes; as hath alſo ſpt. nitr. dulcis, the ſol. uvræ urſi, the live millipedes, and decoction, or oil of juniper. In violent fits of the diſorder, the ſemicupium is good; and clyſters with Venice turpentine, or ſpirit of turpentine, and opium. In nauſea and vomiting, the ſaline draughts, with tinct. theb. and care ſhould be taken to keep the body properly open with cathartics of the cooling ſaline kind, or rather with manna, ol. ricini. and inf. fennæ, or other mild purge. Emulſ. com. decoct. rad. alth. or the like, may be uſed freely as common drink. (See alſo *Colic.*)

S T O R A X.

Pectoral, vulnerary gr. v. ad ʒj.

S T R A I N S.

If internal, give ſpermaceti, baſſ. traumat. or Iriſh ſlate, with ſpruce beer. If outward, apply lin. ſapon. vinegar, lin. vol. or arquebuſade. If there be inflammation, foment and poultice, bleed and purge.

STRAN-

S T R A N G U R Y.

SYMPTOMS. A difficulty of making water, attended with heat or scalding; often proceeds from blisters.

TREATMENT. Give emuls. com. or mucilage of gum arabic freely. If these fail, boluses of camphire and opium. See also *Urine*.

S T Y P T I C S *internal*.

Tinct. styptic ʒj. ad ʒff. Tinct. rosar. ʒj. ad ʒij. Elix. vitr. acid gut. x. ad xx.

External, alum, colcothar, aq. vitriol cærul. facc. saturni, vitriol virid, flour, cobweb, dry lint, fur of hat, agaric, bals. traumatic.

S U G A R *of Lead*.

Externally cooling, astringent.

S U L P H U R *Flowers*.

Pectoral, alterative, aperient ʒj. ad ʒij.

S U L P H U R *precipitated*.

Ditto.

S U L P H U R *of Antimony, precipitated*.

Alterative gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ad ij.

S W I N E - P O X. See *Pox*.S Y R U P *of Buckthorn*.

Cathartic ʒj. ad ʒiij.

SYRUP

S Y R U P *of Kermes.*

Cordial 3℥. ad 3ij.

S Y R U P *of Squills.*

Pectoral, diuretic 3℥. ad 3ij.

S Y R U P *of white Poppies.*

Anodyne 3j. ad 3℥.

T A B E S D O R S A L I S.

SYMPTOMS. A wasting of the whole body, attended with fever, but no spitting nor cough, by which it is known from a *Phthisis*, A collection of matter in some part of the body is usually the cause, but particularly attends the inflammation of a schirrous gland.

TREATMENT. If it arises from schirrous liver, soap, and mild chalybeates. If the schirrus, or abscess be external, open or extirpate. The bark is often proper in these cases, as is also myrrh with nitre. The body must be kept properly open; but purgings should be checked. Gentle exercise, wholesome air, and proper mild diet, with the use of asses milk, and the like, are often of much service.

T A M A R I N D S.

Cooling, antiseptic, *ad libit.*

TARTAR

T A R T A R, *Cream of.*

Ditto. Also opening ʒij. ad ʒff.

T A R T A R *Emetic.*

Gr. j. ad iv. Febrifuge, diaphoretic gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. j.

T A R T A R *vitriolated.*

Aperient, febrifuge, &c. ʒff. ad ʒij.

T E E T H I N G.

SYMPTOMS. Inflammation and swelling of the gums, and flaving, Fever, and sometimes convulsions.

TREATMENT. Cooling febrifuges in case of fever; the body should be kept gently open. If convulsions arise, give tinct. fulig. and carminatives, or ol. anisi. with magnesia. If a rash appears, Gascoign's powder, or pulv. contray. c. with nitre, are usually given. If a cough, spermaceti, or other balsamic pectoral; leeches and blisters may be applied if necessary; and if the disorder is violent, the gums should be lanced.

T Ê N E S M U S.

SYMPTOMS. Frequent, or even continual inclination to go to stool, without occasion, or being able to void any. Arising from the abrasion

abrasion of mucus, &c. from the rectum and anus.

TREATMENT. Clysters, with mutton broth and opium; or with starch, oil, and elect. e scord. or with spermaceti, suet, or the like. Balf. locat. or spermaceti with tinct. theb. may also be given inwardly.

T E S T I C L E S *inflamed.*

TREATMENT. Bleed, purge, and even vomit, if necessary, in order to cause revulsion. Warm emollient fomentations and poultices are usually recommended; but Dr. Simmons, in his ingenious practical treatise on the *Gonorrhœa*, recommends cold applications to the part, as being much more efficacious. Febrifuges and gentle diaphoretics, with an anodyne at night, are good. If matter forms, open and let it out. The testicles should be suspended, and the patient kept as much as possible in an horizontal posture.

T E T A N O S.

SYMPTOMS. A rigid and painful contraction of the muscles of the neck, and trunk of the body, drawing it backwards or forwards in a curve, with convulsions.

TREATMENT. Give large doses of musk and opium, keeping the body open with ol. ricini,

or other proper purge. The warm bath, emollient fomentations and spirituous embrocations to the parts. Sal c. c. and the nervous medicines are good ; and clysters with turpentine and opium. After the disorder, give bark, or other restoratives.

T E T T E R S.

TREATMENT. They may be touched with ink, a weak solution of green or white vitriol, sacch. saturn. sal tartari, or sublimate. If these prove too violent, softening and cooling liniments, or cream. Ung. cærul. mit. spt. vin. camph. or liniments with white precipitate are good. Sometimes alteratives of the mercurial and antimonial kind, or cooling febrifuges and purges, are necessary.

Pimples, Ringworms, Shingles, Grubs, Freckles. and other like cutaneous complaints, also give way to some of the above methods.

T H R O A T, *fore.*

TREATMENT. A common inflammatory sore throat, proceeding from cold, &c. gives way to bleeding, cooling purges, gentle sudorifics, acidulated gargles, and lin. vol. applied outwardly. If necessary, blisters may be applied behind the ears. If there are ulcers, bleeding
and

and purging are generally improper ; warm, but mild and antiseptic diaphoretics, as rad. serp. virg. conf. damocrat, cortex, fal. c. c. contrayerva, &c. with detergent gargles, composed of tinct. myrrh, honey, &c. or the tinct. rosar. Blisters if necessary ; and if much fever, proper cooling febrifuges. See also *Angina* and *Quincy*.

T H R U S H.

SYMPTOMS. Little ulcers in the mouth and throat, of a white or yellowish colour. Frequent in children.

TREATMENT. Keep the body gently open with magnesia or rhubarb ; give the saline mixture, with pulv. e ch. $\overline{\text{ss}}$ or contrayerva c. and touch the ulcers now and then with syr. moror. and borax, or with alum, bol. arm and honey, tinct. rosar. &c. See also *Fever Aphthosæ*, *Fever Miliary*, *Angina Maligna*, and *Venereal Disease*.

T I N Filings.

Vermifuge ʒss. ad ʒij.

T I N pulverized: Ditto.

T I N C T U R E of Antimony.

Deobstruent, diuretic, diaphoretic gut. x. ad lx.

Emetic ʒij. or more.

TINCTURE

TINCTURE *aromatic.*

3j. ad 3ij.

TINCTURE *of Bark.*

Corroborant, febrifuge 3j. ad 3ff.

TINCTURE *of Bark, volatile.*

Ditto 3ff. ad 3j.

TINCTURE, *bitter.*

Stomachic 3j. ad 3ij.

TINCTURE *of Cantharides.*

Diuretic, corroborant gut. x ad xxx. or more.

TINCTURE *of Castor.*

Nervous 3ff. ad 3ij.

TINCTURE *of Cinnamon.*

Astringent, cordial 3j. ad 3ij.

TINCTURE *Fætid.*

of Scot.

Antispasmodic, &c. gut. xx. ad 3j.

TINCTURE *of Guaiacum, volatile.*

Antirheumatic, &c. gut. xx. ad 3j. or more.

TINCTURE *of black Hellebore.*

Deobstruent, aperient 3ff. ad 3ij.

TINCTURE

T I N C T U R E *of Jalap.*

Cathartic ʒij. ad ʒvj.

T I N C T U R E *of Japan Earth.*

Astringent ʒj. ad ʒij.

T I N C T U R E *of Myrrh.*

Deobstruent, antiseptic gut. xv. ad ʒj.

T I N C T U R E *of Rhubarb.*

Opening ʒss. ad ʒij. Stomachic, &c. ʒj. ad ʒiij.

T I N C T U R A *Sacra.*

Opening ʒj. ad ʒij. Deobstruent ʒij. ad ʒss.

T I N C T U R E *Saturnine.*

Astringent, antiphthifical gut. xx. ad xxx.

T I N C T U R E *of Sena.*

Opening and carminative ʒj. ad ʒiij.

T I N C T U R E *of Snakeroot.*

Alexipharmac, stomachic, &c. ʒss. ad ʒij.

T I N C T U R E *of Flowers of Steel.*

Deobstruent, corroborant, &c. gut. x. ad ʒss.

T I N C T U R E *of Steel with spt. of Salt.*

Ditto, gut. v. ad xx.

T I N C T U R E, *Styptic.*

ʒj. ad ʒss.

TINCTURE *Thebaic.*

Anodyne, &c. gr. v. ad 3j.

TINCTURE *of Valerian.*

Nervous 3j. ad 3℥.

TINCTURE *of Valerian, volatile.*

Gut. xx. ad lx.

T O N I C S.

Bark ʒj. ad 3j. see also its preparations. Elix. vitriol gut. v. ad xx. Vin. chalyb. 3℥. ad 3℥. See also *Corroborants*.

T O O T H - A C H.

TREATMENT. If hollow or decayed, apply bals. traumatic, ol. caryoph. origan. vel guaiaci, upon cotton to the part; or pills with camphire and opium, or rad. pyrethri. Some burn the nerve with ol. vitriol, aqua fortis, or an hot iron; or touch the *Antihelix* with the latter. If there be inflammation, bleeding, purging, and blisters behind the ears. If it proceeds from *Cold* or *Rheumatism*, treat it as directed for those complaints.

T R E A C L E, *Venice.*

Aleixpharmac, sudorific, &c. 3℥. ad 3j.

T R E M O R S.

TREATMENT as in *Nervous Complaints* and *Palsy*.

TROCHES *peccoral* } *Ad libitum.*
 _____ *Heart-burn.*

TROCHES *of Japan Earth.*

_____ *of Squills.*

_____ *of Sulphur.*

_____ *of Vipers.*

_____ *of Nitre.*

Virtues as the respective simples, only in double or treble doses.

TUMOURS *Encysted.*

Try to disperse them with mercurial unction or plaister, or friction; or if these fail, hemlock fomentations and poultices, and give ext. cicut. or mercurials, with sarsaparilla, &c. and occasional purges. If you cannot disperse them, endeavour at suppuration; if that fails, extirpation, where it can be done, is the only cure.

TURPENTINES.

Diuretic, detergent, strengthening ʒj. ad ʒj.

TUTTY.

Externally in collyriums for the eyes; cooling, astringent.

TYMPANY.

A collection of wind or air in the intestines, particularly the colon, by which they become violently distended. It sometimes arises from

checking a diarrhœa, or from the imprudent use of bark in intermittents.

TREATMENT. If fever and full pulse, bleed; keep the body open with gentle laxatives, joined with aromatics; but refrain from strong purges, and from carminatives not joined with proper aperients. The belly should be frequently rubbed, and swathed with flannel. Exercise is good; gentle corroborants, as flor. chamæm, with small doses of chalybeates joined with aromatics, are also very proper.

V A L E R I A N.

Nervous, antispasmodic, &c. ℞. ad ʒ℞. bis die.

V A R I X, or *Enlargement of a Vein.*

TREATMENT. Keep it compressed with proper bandages, and if necessary, bleed and evacuate. If these fail, treat it as in the operation for *Aneurism*.

V E N E R E A L Disease.

SYMPTOMS. A few days after an impure coition, a titillation about the glans penis; heat and pricking pain in making water; then a discharge of matter from the urethra, at first whitish, and in small quantity; afterwards yellow or green, or even reddish, and more copious. If it be suffered to proceed, inflammation and excoriation follow; painful erection or chordee.

Some-

Sometimes phymosis (or an inability of drawing the skin back over the glans,) paraphymosis, (or an inability of drawing the skin forward so as to cover the glans,) swelling of the testicles, chancres, buboes, scabby eruptions, nocturnal pains, nodes, carious bones, ulcers in the throat and nose, &c.

TREATMENT. In the beginning, bleed, - if nothing forbids; and give a cooling purge, a small dose of calomel, merc. calcinat. or other proper mercurial, every night; and nitre, with gum arabic and some gentle lenitive, several times in the day; repeating the purge occasionally. If these are not judged sufficient, a small quantity of ung. cærul. fort. may be rubbed into the thigh or leg every night. The parts should be kept clean by washing them with warm milk and water. This course should be persisted in till the virulence is subdued, afterwards a few cooling purges; and bals. capaiv. with astringent, or other injections, if gleet or ulcer remain, will usually be sufficient.

Buboes are generally advised to be dispersed with ung. cærul. fort. but if they are advanced, they should be brought forward by proper suppuratives; opened and digested thoroughly off, which is usually attended with the most salu-

tary effects. Abscesses in perinæo, should, if possible, be dispersed.

Chancres may be anointed with ung. cærul fort. after washing them with aq. phagedænic. For the *Hernia Humoralis* see *Testicles*, see also *Phymosis*.

When the disorder is a *confirmed Lues*, we should either salivate, or at least keep the blood for some time highly charged with mercury; for either of which purposes calomel, or merc. calcinat. &c. should be given inwardly; and ʒʒ. or ʒj. of ung. cærul. fort. rubbed every night into the thighs. In short, the whole dependence must be on *mercury* for destroying the virulency, other remedies being only had recourse to occasionally, according to the symptoms that arise. Thus, inflammatory symptoms are to be removed by bleeding, purging, or other proper medicines; ulcers, abscesses, &c. should be treated as required in such cases; but the disease which is the cause of these should be principally attended to, and when that is subdued by a proper mercurial course, the other symptoms will either disappear, or may be removed by requisite methods. A *Gleet*, for example, will sometimes remain after the disorder is cured; and must be treated with corroborants, and, if necessary, astringent injections;

injections; the cold bath, and a strengthening diet.

V E R D I G R I S.

Externally detergent, good against fungous flesh.

V E R T I G O.

SYMPTOMS. Objects, though at rest, seem to turn round; dimness of sight, and fear of falling.

TREATMENT. Bleed in the jugular, and cup in the back part of the head; blisters kept open; a vomit and laxatives; then the nervous medicines, as pil. gum. castor, sal c. c. &c. and chalybeate waters.

V I N E G A R.

Cooling, antalkaline; antiseptic 3j. ad 3℥.

V I N E G A R *distilled*. Ditto.

V I N E G A R *Litharge*.

Cooling, astringent, externally.

V I N E G A R *of Squills*.

Pectoral, diuretic, deobstruent gut. x. ad 3j.

V I P E R S.

Nutritive, corroborant, as food or in broth.

V I P E R S *Fat*.

Externally for bites of vipers, also ophthalmic.

V I T R I O L, *Blue*,

Escarotic externally. Also emetic ʒ℥. ad ʒj.

Corroborant gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. j.

G 4

VITRIOL,

VITRIOL, *Green.*

As salt of steel.

VITRIOL, *White.*

Emetic ʒj. Astringent gr. iij. ad ʒss. Externally cooling, astringent.

ULCERS.

TREATMENT. Dress them with proper digestives, and if they are fungous, apply an escharotic; if foul, mix red precipitate with the digestive, or use the mel. *Ægyptiacum*, or tinct. myrrhæ; or else wash with aq. phagedæn. or the like. Dry lint alone, in some cases, is good. If callous, cut or eat away the callosity. If the bone be carious, either scrape it, or make small perforations to promote exfoliation; or dress with lint, either dry, or wetted with tinct. myrrhæ. If humours abound, give proper alteratives and purges; and if putridity appears, the bark and elixir of vitriol.

VOMICA, or *Abscess in the Lungs.*

SYMPTOMS. It is sometimes a consequence of pleurisy; cough, difficult breathing, even after the pain which preceded it goes off; slight shiverings, followed by heat; a quick weak pulse; hectic fever; wasting of the body; the patient cannot lie down but on the side affected.

TREAT-

TREATMENT. Gentle medicines of the turpentine kind, balsamics and diuretics, steams of hot water, with bals. Tolu, benzoin, and received into the lungs; occasional laxatives, bleeding if inflammation, soft balsamic food, and gentle exercise.

V O M I T I N G .

TREATMENT. If it arises from foulness of stomach (as bile, acidity, &c.) a vomit will be useful; and afterwards, if necessary, a rhubarb purge; and stomachics, magnesia, opiates, &c. according to circumstances. If from spasms, the saline draughts, and proper opiates; medicines of the nervous class, joined with laxatives; and, if necessary, a blister to the back. If from inflammation, bleeding, cooling diluents and febrifuges, as the saline draughts with proper laxatives; and anodynes at discretion. If from weakness of the stomach, bark, bitters, or other corroborants; premising a vomit if judged necessary. Chalybeate waters are also proper. If the stomach be sore, as it is termed, the bals. traumat. spermaceti, or other balsamics, are good. In vomitings, the best form of medicine is pills.

Vomitings are often symptomatic, as in fits of the gravel, pregnancy, &c. the original disorder, must in those cases, claim the chief attention.

V O M I T -

VOMITING of Blood. See Blood.

U R I N E bloody.

The treatment may be similar to that prescribed for the *Diabetes*.

U R I N E, *profuse Discharge of, or Diabetes*.

TREATMENT. As this complaint arises from a relaxed state of the sphincter of the bladder, it must be cured by proper corroborant remedies, as bark, tinct. rosar. tinct. stypt. elix. vitriol, alum, bitters, and the like. Tinct. canthar. has been found efficacious, as hath also vitriol cærul. in doses of half a grain, twice in a day. Exercise, and light, but strengthening diet, are also proper.

• U R I N E, *Suppression of*.

Called *Isçuria*, if total; *Stranguary*, if but in part; and *Disury*, if the latter be attended with heat; and are usually occasioned by inflammation or spasms on the neck of the bladder, in consequence of blisters, or some other cause.

TREATMENT. Medicines with ol. amygd. and plenty of gum arabic, with opiates or camphire, if necessary. The body should be kept open with gentle laxatives, and emollient clysters; if necessary, bleed, foment the belly, and advise the warm bath. If caruncles in the urethra
are

are the cause, bougies, introduced with proper caution, are serviceable.

U T E R U S *inflamed, &c.* See *Womb*.

W A R T S.

Touch them with some caustic or escharotic daily, paring off first the decayed part ; or cut them off with scissars, and touch the roots with blue vitriol, or the like. If it can conveniently be done, tie round the bottom a fine hair, or silk thread, and it will die away. The juice of celadine, or spurge rubbed over them, are esteemed good.

W A T E R *Horse-radish.*

Diuretic, deobstruent \mathfrak{z} ij. ad \mathfrak{z} ss.

W A T E R, *Lime, simple.*

————— *compound.*

Alterative, antiscorbutic, antacid \mathfrak{z} iv. or more.

W A T E R *Phagedenic.*

To wash foul ulcers.

W A T E R *Sapphirine.*

Detergent, astringent.

W A T E R S *simple, distilled.*

The virtues of their respective plants, &c. \mathfrak{z} ij.
ad \mathfrak{z} iv.

W A T E R S,

W A T E R S, *Spirituos, distilled.*

The virtues of their respective ingredients ʒij.
ad ʒj. Also cordial.

W A T E R, *sulphurated.*

Pectoral, cooling, &c. ʒss. ad ʒij.

W A T E R, *Tar.*

Alterative, deobstruent, corroborant ʒiv. ad
℥ss. bis die.

W A T E R *Vitriolic, camphorated*

Ophthalmic.

W A T E R, *Vitriol blue*

Externally styptic.

W A X.

Balsamic, antidyenteric ; externally healing.

W H E Y, *Alum.*

Astringent ʒiv. bis die. Externally astringent,
cooling.

W H E Y, *Scorbutic.*

ʒiv. ad ℥ss. bis die.

W H I T E S. See *Fluor albus.*

W H I T L O W.

TREATMENT similar to that directed for *Boils*
and *Abscesses.*

W I N E *aloetic, alkaline.*

Deobstruent, attenuant ʒj. ad ʒiij.

WINE

W I N E *antimonial.*

Emetic ʒij. ad ʒʒ. Diaphoretic, diuretic, febrifuge gut. x. ad lx.

W I N E *bitter.*

Stomachic ʒj. ad ʒiij. bis die.

W. I. N E *Ipecacuanha.*

Emetic ʒj. ad ʒiiss.

W I N E *of Millepedes*

Diuretic, attenuant, deobstruent ʒj. ad ʒiij. bis die.

W I N E, *Saffron.*

Cordial ʒij. ad ʒʒ.

W I N E, *Steel.*

Deobstruent, corroborant ʒʒ. ad ʒiij. bis die.

W I N E, *Viper.*

Strengthening ʒij. ad ʒj.

W O M B *inflamed.*

SYMPTOMS. Pulsation, pain, heat, and tumour in the part; fever, costiveness, pain on going to stool, and difficulty of making water.

TREATMENT. Bleeding, laxatives, emollient clysters, cooling febrifuges, diluting liquors, fomentations and poultices, &c. as in other inflammations. (See *Stomach, Bladder, Kidnies, &c.*)

If

If a *Cancer* succeeds, it must be palliated with gentle anodynes, occasional bleeding and laxatives ; and proper detergent, or other injections.

W O R M S.

SYMPTOMS. Itching of the nose and anus ; hunger, with ravenous appetite ; nausea ; and gnawing pain in the stomach or intestines ; foetid breath ; grinding of the teeth, and moaning in sleep ; intermitting weak pulse, and hectic fever ; faintings, and sometimes convulsive fits ; paleness ; wasting of the flesh. But there are several kinds of worms. Itching about the anus, with tenesmus, are signs of ascarides, or small thread worms. Sudden gripings about the navel, denote the common round worms. Gnawing pains in the stomach, and voraciousness, the maw worms. And a weight in the belly, like the rolling of a ball, the teneâ, or tape worm.

TREATMENT. Tin filings, with rhubarb, or other proper aperient ; sem. fanton. calomel, æthiops, or other mercurials, every night ; with a purge now and then. Indian pink root ðss. in powder, or corallin. The infusion of bears-foot leaves is esteemed good ; cabbage-tree bark has also been recommended.

Aloes,

Aloes, wormwood, rue, savine, especially in clysters; and for the ascarides, the fumes of tobacco thrown up the rectum; for the tape worm, the male fern root 3j. every hour for three times, and presently after a strong drastic mercurial purge. See Dr. Simmons's ingenious pamphlet on the subject. Corroborants are proper after a course of anthelmintic medicines.

W O R M H O O D .

In clysters, vermifuge.

W O R M H O O D *in Infusion.*

Stomachic, externally in fomentations discutient.

W O R M Seed.

Vermifuge gr. v. ad ʒj. or more in infusion.

W O U N D S.

TREATMENT. Remove extraneous substances; and, if the wound be simple, close the lips with slips of sticking plaster, or the stitch if necessary; and apply lint, either dry, or in case of bleeding, wetted with bals. traumatic, &c. If necessary, bleed and purge; or give cordials, &c. according to circumstances. Dress with some mild digestive, or defensative; and if fungous flesh appears, use escharotics, afterwards cicatrize. If

If there be loss of flesh, defend the part from the air with proper, mild, vulnerary dressings, while nature supplies the loss. In other respects (the future excepted) proceed as above. If an artery or vein be wounded or divided, apply styptics, ligatures, &c. according to circumstances. If a nerve be divided in part (as violent pain, convulsions, and delirium will indicate) divide it entirely; as must also be the case with a tendon or artery in like circumstances. If there be fever, bleed, purge, and give cooling febrifuges; and if inflammation, apply emollient poultices and fomentations. If the patient is low, and the wound does not go on kindly, bark, or other proper cordial and strengthening medicines, with suitable diet, should be prescribed.

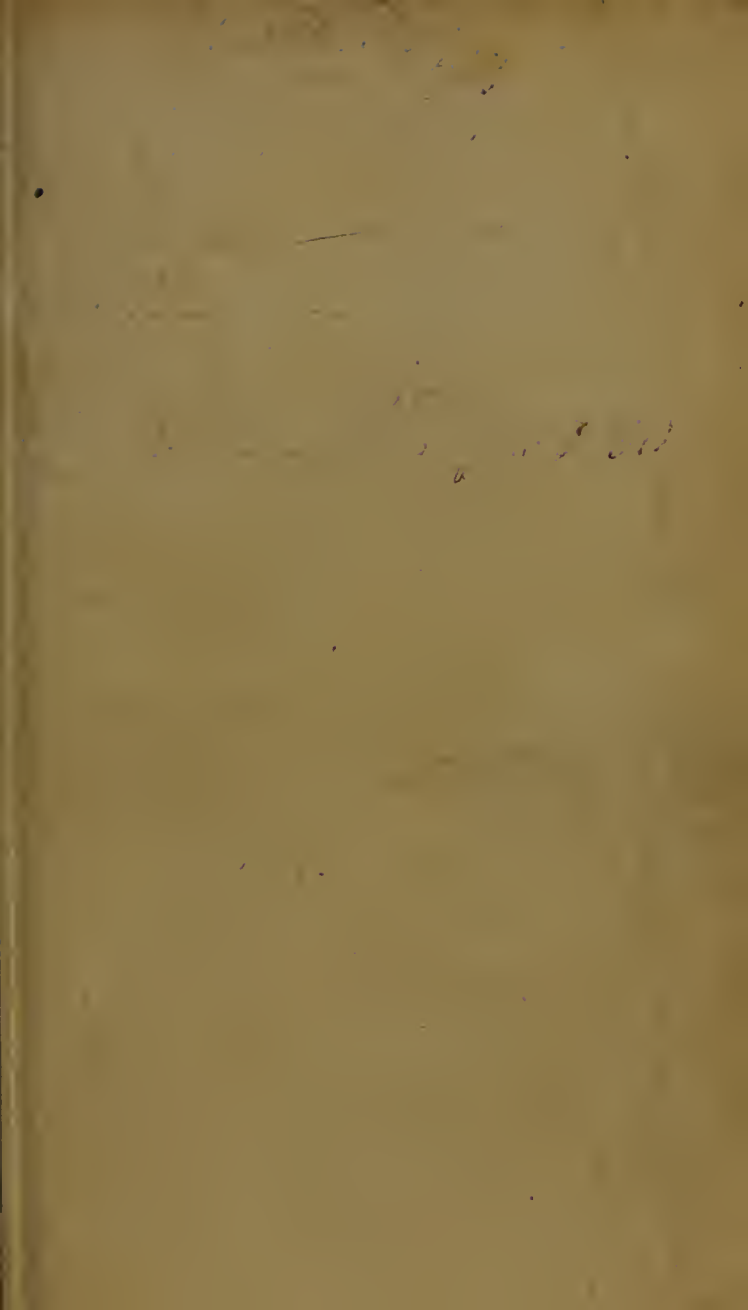
F I N I S.

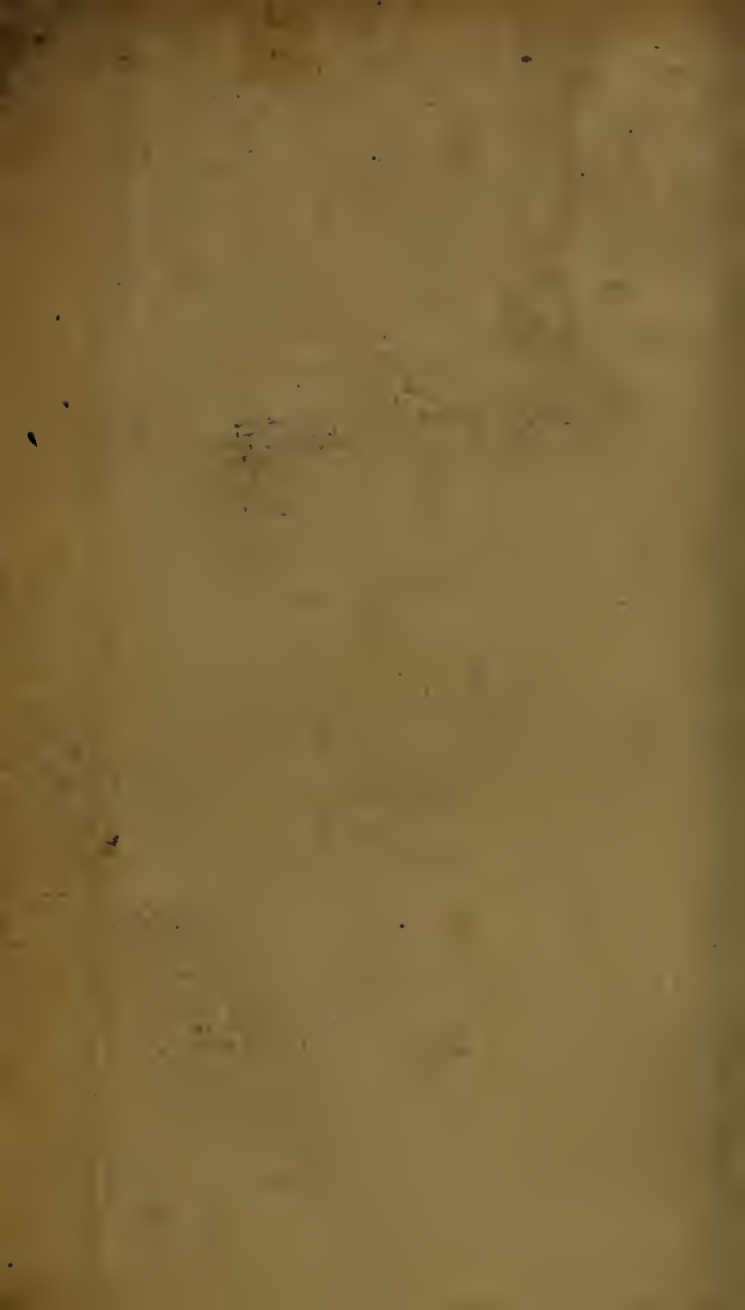
TABULA ostendens, quâ proportionē simplicia
medicamenta purgantia, narcotica, et mercu-
rialia, in compositis, quibus occurrunt, con-
tinentur.

Pulvis e bolo compositus cum opio in gr. 45.	continet Opium gr. 1.
Pulvis e scammonio com- positus in gr. 7.	continet Scammonii gr. 4.
Pulvis e senâ compositus in gr. 21.	continet Senæ gr. 8. Crystallorum tartari gr. 8. Scammonii gr. 2.
Pulvis e succino compo- situs in gr. 40.	continet Opium gr. 1.
Species e scordio cum opio in gr. 45.	continent Opium gr. 1.
Pilulæ ex colocynthide simpliciores in 3fs.	continent ferè Scammonii 3fs. Colocynthidis 3fs.
Pilulæ ex colocynthide cum aloe in 3fs.	continent ferè Aloes gr. 8. Scammonii gr. 8. Colocynthidis gr. 4.
Pilulæ mercuriales in gr. 28.	continent Argenti vivi gr. 15.
Pilulæ saponacæ in 3fs.	continent ferè Opium gr. 1.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| Pilulæ e styrace in gr. | continent |
| 5 $\frac{4}{5}$. | Opîi gr. 1. |
| Electarium e scammonio | continet |
| in 3îs. | Scammonii gr. 15. |
| Electarium e scordio in | continet |
| 3iii. | Opîi gr. 1. |
| Confectio paulina in gr. | continet |
| 32. | Opîi gr. 1. |
| Mithridatium, five con- | continet |
| fectio Damocratis in | Opîi gr. 1. |
| 3îs. | |
| Philonium Londinense | continet |
| in gr. 36. | Opîi gr. 1. |
| Theriaca Andromachi in | continet |
| gr. 75. | Opîi gr. 1. |
| In Emplastro ex ammoniaco cum mercurio Argen- | |
| tum vivum est totius pars ferè quinta. | |
| In Emplastro communi cum mercurio Argentum | |
| vivum est totius pars ferè quinta. | |
| In Unguento cæruleo fortiori Argentum vivum | |
| est totius pars ferè tertia. | |
| In Unguento cæruleo mitiori Argentum vivum est | |
| totius pars ferè quinta. | |
| In Cerato mercuriali Argentum vivum est totius | |
| pars ferè quinta. | |

F I N I S.





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